

CATALOGUE
OF THE
PROVINCIAL
CABINET OF COINS,
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.



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GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

THE Provincial Cabinet of Coins, which is now temporarily accommodated in the Public Library, Shillong, owes its origin to a suggestion made in 1904 by Mr. H. Corkery, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam. Mr. Corkery's proposal that a collection of Assamese coins should be made was approved by the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) Bampfylde Fuller, and steps were accordingly taken to collect such coins. An appeal to the Deputy Commissioners of the Surma and Assam Valleys resulted in about 30 coins being acquired through their efforts, and a collection of 22 coins was also presented by Munshi Muhammad Shah, of Jorhat. Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) P. R. T. Gurdon, I.A., was placed in charge of the Cabinet, and at the beginning of 1905 a proposal to include the collection amongst those benefited in the distribution of Treasure Trove was sanctioned by the Government of India. This led to the receipt of a considerable number of coins minted by Kings other than those of the Assam Valley and Hill Tracts; and the formation of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam towards the close of 1905 naturally caused the scope of the collection to be enlarged. In the process of cataloguing the coins of the joint collections of the Indian Museum and the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for their recently published catalogue, a large number of duplicates had been discovered, and in response to a request from the Local Government, the Council of the Asiatic Society generously consented to a selection of coins of Muhammadan

Sovereigns being made from their duplicates for presentation to the Local Cabinet. Thirty-three coins, mainly belonging to the classes found in Part II of this Catalogue, were thus obtained at the beginning of 1909. A striking accession to the class of Assamese coins had previously occurred from a find of nearly 1,000 coins at the Daflating Tea Garden (Sibsagar district) in 1906, and further accessions were obtained by the presentation of a selection of Koch coins by His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Bihar, and the purchase of a number of Assamese coins through Mr. A. W. Botham, c.s., while he was Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.

For the first three years after the collection was begun only a brief manuscript list of the coins was maintained. The present Catalogue (which has been prepared under my supervision by Maulvi Aftabuddin Ahmad, Curator of the Coin Cabinet) is due to the suggestion made by the Government of India in the Home Department Resolution No. 889—903, dated the 30th March 1907, that, in order to avoid the collection of duplicates in any of the Cabinets maintained within the Indian Empire, each Local Government should arrange for the preparation of a Catalogue of coins in their provincial collection. The publication of a Catalogue of the coins in the joint collection in the Indian Museum and the Asiatic Society, Bengal, already referred to, has greatly facilitated the preparation of Catalogues of local collections, and it is hoped that the present publication will be of considerable use, not only for the purpose for which it was originally intended, but also to all persons who are interested in the history of India.

There are still considerable gaps in the collection, *e.g.*, the Cabinet contains extremely few coins struck by the Muhammadan Governors and Kings of Bengal; but as

regards Assamese coins, the collection is second only to that of the British Museum. The series of coins struck at Jahangirnagar (Dacca) are also of somewhat more than local interest.

Now that the collection has been duly arranged and catalogued, it will be possible for systematic enquiries to be made for coins of provincial interest that are now wanting in the collection. Coins are certainly obtainable in various parts of the Province, and Government has already requested District Officers to purchase any coins of which the Cabinet is in need. Private individuals may also be found who will be willing to present coins in their possession, if they are made aware of the historical value of a properly-selected Cabinet of coins, and of the fact that a Provincial collection exists. The Curator will duly acknowledge such presentations, and a description of all additions, with the names of the donors, will appear in the supplements to the Catalogue that it is proposed to issue from time to time.

H. E. STAPLETON,

*Honorary Secretary to the Coin Committee,
Eastern Bengal and Assam.*

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GRAND TOTAL ... 573

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129	Footnote ...	Ala-ud-din	Fakhruddin.
129	" ...	tiyaruddin's	Ikhtiyaruddin's.
130	5	Sw	Suri.
130	14	Kararani	Karani.
171	12 (1st Col.)	(= Saka 1702	Saka 1702 (=.
186	2 (6th Col.)	Centreat	Centre at.
202	1st Col., last line.	...	7.
239	25	reing	reign.
251	1 (7th Col.)	After "but" insert "R. Y."	
253	20 (7th Col.)	Āazr	Āzar.
265	19 (9th Col.)	L. M.	L. M. C.
266	9 (5th Col.)	Bunoyād	Bunyād.
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331	...	Insert "Turkish coins" above "Shah Abdul Majid Khan."	
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333	16	Sivar	svari.



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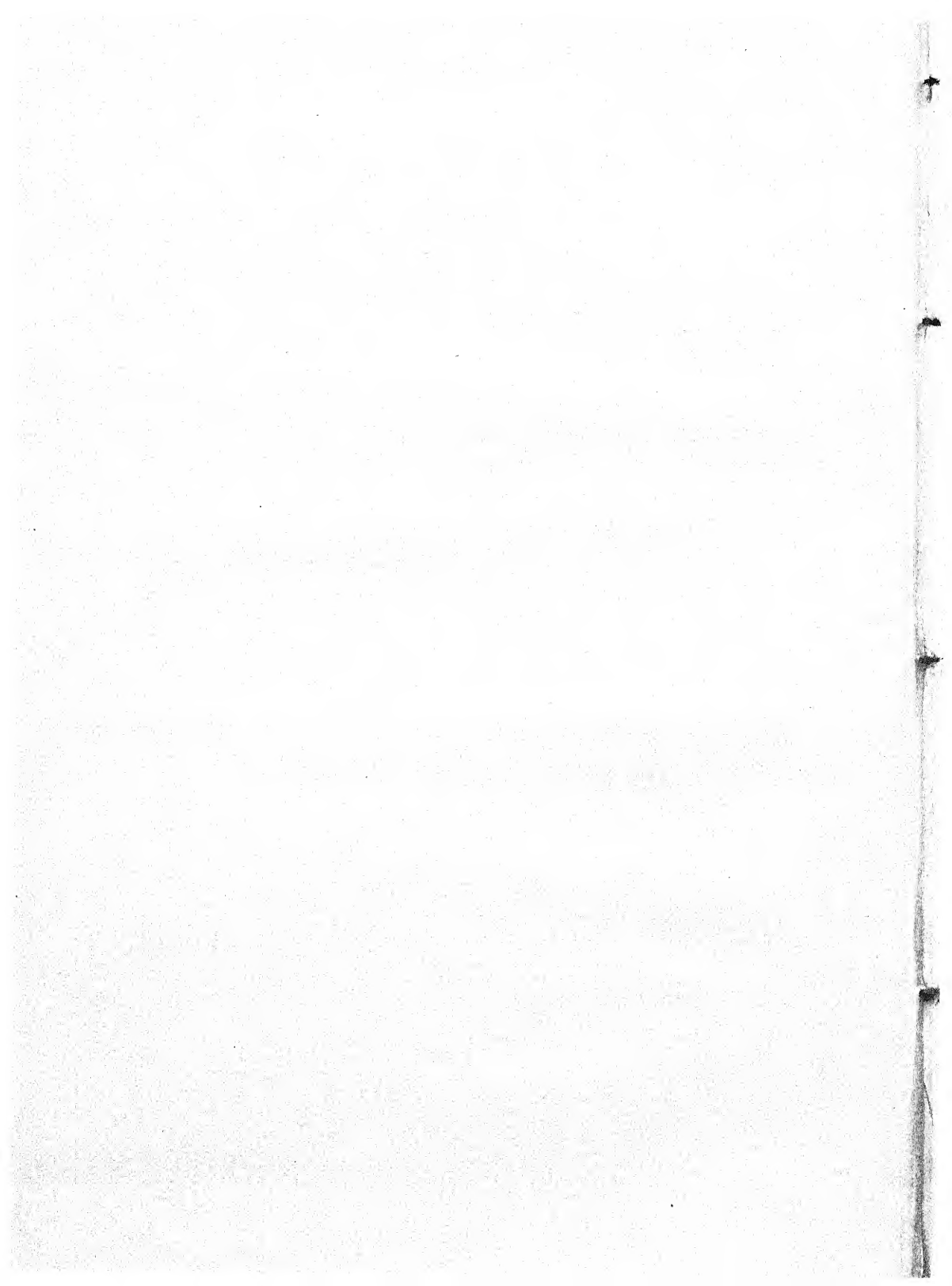
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ABBREVIATIONS.

- Æ—Copper.
 AR—Silver.
 A—Gold.
 B.—Billon.
 B. M.—Bell Metal.
 A. S. B.—Asiatic Society, Bengal.
 J. A. S. B.—Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal.
 R. A. S.—Royal Asiatic Society, London.
 J. R. A. S.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London.
 B. B. R. A. S.—Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,
 Bombay.
 B. M. C.—Catalogue of Coins in the British Museum.
 I. M. C.—Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
 L. M. C.—Catalogue of Coins in the Lahore Museum by Mr.
 C. J. Rodgers, 1894.
 R. Y.—Regnal year.
 Sq.—Square.
 Cir.—Circular.
 Cat.—Catalogue.
 Pl.—Plate.
 Th. Chron.—Thomas's *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi*,
 1871.
 Weight—Weight in grains.
 Size—Size in inches.



PART I.

ANCIENT, MEDIÆVAL AND CERTAIN MODERN NON-MUHAMMADAN COINS.

INTRODUCTION.

OWING to the recent date of the starting of the Provincial Coin Cabinet (now temporarily accommodated in the Public Library, Shillong), it possesses few ancient or mediæval coins. The first portion of the catalogue in which these are included is subdivided into the following sections :—

Section I.—Punch-marked Coins.

- „ II.—Indo-Bactrian and Indo-Greek Coins (*c.* 250 B.C. to 50 A.D.)
- „ III.—Coins of the Satrap Nahapan, and his Andhra conqueror Satkarni (*c.* 126 A.D.)
- „ IV.—The Kushan and Indo-Scythian dynasty from 45 to 220 A.D. (but similar coins continued to be minted for long afterwards, *cf.* section X).
- „ V.—Gupta Coins (320—540 A.D.)
- „ VI.—Traikuta King Dahragana (*c.* 456 A.D.)
- „ VII.—Coins of Maukharis.
- „ VIII.—Sassanian and Indo-Sassanian—(prevalent type in India from sixth to tenth centuries.)
- „ IX.—Gadhaiya Currency of Rajputana.
- „ X.—Hindu Coinage of Kashmir.
- „ XI.—Kings of Ohind (860—950 A.D.)
- „ XII.—Gaharwar (Rathor) Dynasty of Kanauj (*c.* 1080—1193 A.D.)
- „ XIII.—The Dynasty of Narwar, near Gwalior (1220—1260 A.D.)
- „ XIV.—Kingdom of Vijayanagar (1335—1565 A.D.)
- „ XV.—Pagodas and Fanams of Southern India, including specimens of the coins issued by the Ganga Dynasty of Kalinga (*c.* 1100 A.D.)

It appears unnecessary in this small publication to enter into a detailed history of each of the classes of coins mentioned above. Brief notes on the principal types are, however, given for the information of readers.

I.—Punch-marked Coins.

It is difficult to trace with any certainty the origin of coinage in India or to ascertain the time when coins began to be employed. It is likely, however, in the first instance, that Indian traders began to feel the necessity of convenient tokens of commercial transactions with foreign merchants and imitate their metallic currency. To begin with, it seems that coinage was a business not of the State but of private persons, such as bankers and merchants. Such a system of private coinage would account for the absence of ruler's names on the earliest coins and this suggestion also supplies a possible reason why no coins are known stamped with the names of such powerful and civilized kings as Asoka (272-232 B.C.) or any other of the ruling chiefs of the Maurya dynasty founded by Chandragupta, the first Emperor of India, in 321 B.C. The final introduction of legends and names of the reigning sovereigns on Indian coins is almost certainly an echo of Greek influence.

Punch-marked coins are supposed to be the earliest currency of India, and to be an imitation of Babylonian issues after the opening of maritime trade between the two countries in the seventh or eighth century B.C. These coins generally consist of flat pieces of metal more or less rectangular in shape, the obverse side being occupied by incused symbols, while the reverse is sometimes blank and sometimes impressed with one or more smaller marks or devices. The weight of the ordinary punch-marked coins corresponds to 32 *ratis* or 58 grains. After examining a very large number of specimens, Mr. Theobald classified the devices into six heads, *viz* :—“(1) the human figure; (2) implements, arms and works of man, including the *Stupa* or *Chaitya*, bow and arrow, etc.; (3) animals; (4) trees, branches, and fruit; (5) symbol connected with solar, planetary, or Sivite worship; (6) miscellaneous and unknown”.* The punch-marked coins are found in both silver and copper. The latter is regarded by Thomas and V. A. Smith as the older. Vincent Smith (*loc. cit.*, p. 133) considers that the bar-shaped coins perhaps date from 500 or 600 B.C., but that “in ordinary series of punch-marked coins the earliest place must be assigned to those with blank reverse, at least to those of thin fabric.”

Students desirous of studying the subject further may consult V. A. Smith's “Introduction to the collection of Punch-marked Coins” in the *Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum*, section V, pages 130-136 (Oxford, 1906); Rapson's *Indian Coins*; Cunningham's *Coins of Ancient India*; Theobald's *Notes on some of*

* V. A. Smith's *Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum*, p. 131.

the Symbols found on the Punch-marked Coins of Hindustan, J. A. S. B., Vol. LIX, Part I, pp. 181-268, Pls. VIII-XI; Thomas's *Ancient Indian Weights* (*International Numismata Orientalia*) and Elliot's *Coins of Southern India*. Prof. Rapson's Summary in the J. R. A. S. for 1895, p. 869, may also be read.

II.—Indo-Bactrian and Indo-Greek Coins.

In former times Bactria was a rich province, watered by the river Oxus with Zariasupa, or Balkh, as its capital. The Bactrians assimilated the elements of Greek civilization and a line of Bactrian kings began from Diodotos (c. 250 B.C.) who was succeeded by his son Diodotos II. Euthydemus, a native of Magnesia, succeeded Diodotos II, and his son Demetrios conquered a considerable portion of North-Eastern India, comprising Kabul, the Punjab, and Sind (c. 190 B.C.). One Eukratides, taking the advantage of Demetrios's absence, rebelled in Bactria, and subsequently made himself master of it (about 175 B.C.). Although Demetrios retained a hold for some time on his Indian conquests, they finally passed into the hands of Eukratides. While Eukratides was on his way back to his home from India in 156 B.C., he was murdered by his son Apollodotos, some of whose coins are catalogued below. The line of Indo-Bactrian kings soon ended, but Indo-Greek kings continued to rule in Afghanistan and the Indus Valley until 45 A.D., when the last of them, Hermaios, was conquered by the Kushan Turk, Kataphises I. The position of these kings as intermediaries between Asia and Europe is shown by their bilingual coinage in Brahmi, or Kharoshti, and Greek (*Vide* Gardner's *British Museum Catalogue*; and V. A. Smith's *Indian Museum Catalogue*, Part I, pp. 3-7).

III.—Coins of Nahapanānā Satharni.

The twenty-two coins catalogued in this section formed part of the notable find made in the Nasik district of the Bombay Presidency in 1906. An exhaustive note on the find by the Reverend H. R. Scott is contained in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for the year 1907. Nahapan was a Kshaharata by clan, which seems to have been a branch of the Sakas. These Sakas are one of the three foreign tribes—the other two being the Pahlavas and Yavanas—who, after being driven from their former homes by the Turki tribes known to the Chinese as Yueh-chi, appear to have made themselves lords of Western India in the first century of the Christian era, although Saka princes had established themselves in the province a hundred years previously. The Sakas correspond to the

Scythians, the Pahlavas were probably Parthians of Persia, and the Yavanas indicate invaders coming from the Indo-Greek kingdoms of Afghanistan. Bhumaka is said to have been the first chief of the Kshaharata tribe who rose to power in Western India at the beginning of the second century A.D., by driving out the Andhras, who for three centuries previously had ruled over Central and Western India. He was succeeded by Nahapan, who extended his dominions by further encroachments on the Andhra possessions. Later, however, in 126 A.D. he was defeated and killed by the Andhras under their king Satkarni Gotamiputra I, and the counter-struck coins Nos. 16-22 are of the latter monarch. Saka Satraps seem, however, to have continued to rule in Western India until it was included by Chandragupta Vikramaditya in his empire about 395 A.D.

IV.—The Kushan or Indo-Scythian dynasty.

In the middle of the first century A.D., Hermaios, the last of the local Greek rulers on the Indian frontier, was subjugated by Kadphesis I., Chief of the Kushan section of the Yuch-chi, or Turki hordes of nomads. This barbarous chieftain at first shared the Kingdom of Kabul with Hermaios, coins being struck in their joint names and the bust and titles of Hermaios in Greek character being retained on the obverse. Various changes in the coinage followed, chiefly suggested by the contemporary Roman coinage of Augustus, but finally the type settled down to one with an Indian bull on the obverse and a Bactrian camel on the reverse. Kadphesis I. was succeeded by his son Wima, known as Kadphesis II. (85-120 A.D.), who "established a gold coinage suggested by the contemporary Roman *aurei*, with which it agrees in weight. He also issued an extensive copper (bronze) coinage, specimens of which are very common in the whole of North-Western India." (V. A. Smith, *Indian Museum Catalogue*, p. 63.) His coins are classified into three types, *viz.*, (1) obverse, bust of king; reverse, two-armed Siva; (2) obverse, head of king in frame; reverse, combined trident and battle-axe; and (3) obverse, standing king and altar; reverse, Siva and bull. The first two types are generally found in gold issues and the third in copper pieces of small and large sizes. "The legends which record the royal name and titles, are bilingual, in accordance with Bactrian practice. The obverse legend is inscribed in the Greek language and character, but the language of the reverse legend is a form of Prakrit or Vernacular sanskrit and the character is a form of Kharoshti alphabet, read like Hebrew from right to left." (V.A. Smith, *Imperial Gazetteer*, Vol. II, p. 139.)

Kadphisis II was succeeded by Kanishka (c. 120-150 A.D.), who, after completing the conquest of Kashmir, waged successful war against China, and is famous as the convener of the last Buddhist Council. He appears to have issued numerous gold and copper coins from mints at Kabul and Peshawar, his capital. His *aurei* differ from those of his predecessor in design and legend. The legends on both sides are in Greek characters only, but the language in some is Greek and in others old Persian. He adopted the standing king and altar type of Kadphisis II on the obverse, while the reverse devices on his coins consist of various Greek and Zoroastrian gods and goddesses on his earlier coins, and Buddha on the later coins. The Kushan empire appears to have broken up about 200 A.D. at the end of or during the reign of Vasudeva, the second Kushan king after Kanishka, but coins bearing Vasudeva's name continued to be struck long after his death. These show signs of influence by the Sassanian coinage of Persia, which began to be produced in c. 226 A.D., and seem to have been issued by the chiefs of States formed out of the fragments of the Kushan empire. Vasudeva adopted the obverse of standing king and altar and the reverse devices of Siva and bull, the legend being corrupted Greek characters. The two coins in the cabinet are of Sita and Sena, who appear to have been chiefs of the Panjab and the neighbouring countries at some period during the third and fourth centuries A.D. The Kashmir coins of much later date are also degraded copies of Kushan coins.

V.—Gupta Coins (Circa A.D. 320-540).

Little is known of the events that attended the break-up of the Kushan and Andhra dynasties, but in the fourth century we again reach authentic history. Three hundred years before Christ, Pataliputra (Patna) had been famous as the capital of Chandra Gupta Maurya, and 620 years later another king of the same town and name came into prominence. His marriage with the princess Kumara Devi of the Lichchavi clan of Tirhut enabled him to extend his dominions westward to Allahabad. Chandra Gupta I established a new era, commencing from February 26, 320 A.D., the probable date of his coronation, and he also struck coins bearing the image of his queen in the joint name of himself and the Lichchavis. His son, Samudra Gupta, and grandson, Chandra Gupta II. (Vikramaditya, 375-413 A.D.) extended the Gupta empire to the Narbada in the south and to the Arabian Sea in the west. It was not until the end of the long reign of Kumara Gupta I (413-455 A.D.), the son and successor of Chandra Gupta II,

that any diminution of the Gupta power was experienced. The first invasion of the White Huns was successfully met by Skanda Gupta, Kumar Gupta's son, and for the first ten years of his reign India had peace. In 465 A.D., however, the Huns again burst through the passes, and by the time of Skanda Gupta's death (c. 480) the Gupta empire had disappeared, and India quickly reverted to the normal condition of petty states.

"The gold coinage of the early Gupta kings was based on that of the Kushans, and ultimately on the Roman money. When Chandra Gupta II annexed Gujarat and Surashtra, he recognised the convenience of the small silver currency of the Satraps, based on the Greek hemidrachmæ, and imitated it closely."—(V. A. Smith, I. M. C., p. 97.) The Gupta coins bear legends in Sanskrit, and are of many types, *e.g.*, king and queen, Asvamedha (struck in commemoration of the "Horse sacrifice" performed by Samudra Gupta), "Lyrist" "Spearman," "Archer," "Goddess on lotus seat," "Elephant rider," "Peacock," etc.

VII.—Coins of the Maukharis.

These coins are of special interest not only as supplying an important link in the morphological pedigree of Indian coins, but also because the collection includes samples of the mintage of Harsha Siladitya, the famous paramount king of India who reigned in Kanauj and Thaneswar in the first half of the seventh century. Hiuen Tsang describes the great assemblies held by Harsha in 644 A.D. at Kanauj and Prayaga (Allahabad) in honour of the Buddhist faith, which are of special provincial interest, owing to the fact that the principal vassal-king who attended was Kumara Bhaskara-Varman, Raja of Kamrupa. The coinage of Harsha Siladitya and his immediate predecessors follows in type the silver coinage of the Guptas, and that of the Western Satraps, *e.g.*, Nahapan, upon which the Gupta coinage was based. Details will be found in a paper by Mr. R. Burn in the J. R. A. S. for 1906, pp. 843-850. Harsha was the son of Prabhakara-Vardhana, who was descended from the Gupta kings through his mother, Mahasena Gupta.

VIII.—Sassanian and Indo-Sassanian Coins.

The Sassanian dynasty ruled Persia from 226-651 A.D. and a list of its twenty-one kings will be found in V. A. Smith's *Indian Museum Catalogue*, p. 217.

The Sassanian coins are broad and thin, and bear the king's bust, facing right, on the obverse, and a fire-altar with attendants and various accessories on the reverse. The legends were originally in the old Persian language and Pahlavi script, but the latest issues bore additional inscriptions in the Arabic language and Kufic character. The notes on the Muhammadan coins in Part II of this Catalogue may also be read in this connexion. The Sassanian type of coin was adopted both by the White Huns (rulers of Northern India, c. 500 A.D.) and the Muhammadan Governors of Persia at the end of the seventh century, and a barbarous imitation of it was the prevalent type of coin in India in the sixth to tenth centuries (*vide* next section).

The Shillong Cabinet possesses three silver Persian coins of Khusru II (c. 600 A.D.), and five of unidentified local Indian rulers, based on the Sassanian style.

IX.—The Gadhaiya Coins of Gujarat.

The Gadhaiya coins are degraded copies of the Sassanian type of coin. Mr. G. P. Taylor in his note of this coinage (*J. A. S. B.*, 1904, Numismatic Supplement No. 4, p. 372) considers them to have been issued during the time of Chavada (A.D. 746-942), Chalukya (A.D. 942-1243) and Vaghela (A.D. 1244-1297), kings of Gujarat, and that the coins were copies of imitations of Sassanian coins issued in Marwar and Rajputana by the White Hun king Toraman, the destroyer of the Gupta empire, in the first quarter of the sixth century. Unlike their Sassanian prototypes, which are thin laminæ of silver, the Gadhaiya coins are thick and dumpy, and, owing to degradation the type is often almost unrecognisable. Mr. Taylor (*loc. cit.*) gives the following account of the origin of their names: "The name of Gadhaiya, or as sometimes pronounced Gadhiya, is said to be derived from the Sanskrit Gardhabhiya, 'Asinine'—'of the Ass dynasty.' How so strange a designation came to be attached to the coins is not very evident, but I venture to suggest the following as a possible explanation: For some twenty years after the settlement of the Hunas on the banks of the Oxus, the reigning Sassanian king was Varahran V: (A.D. 419-438), who, from his devotion to the chase, and especially to the chase of the wild ass, gained the nickname of the Varahran Gur, or Bahram, the Ass (hunter). Now, when the coins of this king began to circulate amongst his enemies, the Hunas, these, by a very evident *jeu d'esprit*, may have dubbed the thin, insignificant-looking silver pieces, 'Ass-money,' a name that would readily 'stick.' Later on, when imitations of the coin of the same

Sassanian type were struck by the Hunas themselves in India, the name would fall to be translated by some Prakrit form of the Sanskrit equivalent Gardhabhiya, and this designation by a process of phonetic degeneration, proceeding *pari passu* with the more and more degraded workmanship of the coins themselves, finally dwindled down to Gadhaiya, the term in use to-day by the common people."

X.—Hindu Coinage of Kashmir.

XI.—Hindu Kings of Ohind.

The Brahmin kings of Ohind (Waihind) are commonly called the "Hindu Kings of Kabul," but this is erroneous, as at the period (A.D. 860-950) during which they ruled, Kabul was in the hands of the Muhammadans. The Ohind kings belonged to the "Hindu Shahiya" dynasty, founded by the Brahmin minister of Lagaturman, who was probably the king of the Turki, or Kushan, dynasty of Kabul, when this city was occupied by the armies of Islam. The new Shahiya (Shahi) family established itself in the Punjab with its capital at Ohind (Udabhandapura) on the Indus above Atak. Here they reigned until Trilochana Pala, the last representative of the dynasty, was crushed by Mahmud of Ghazni about 1013 A.D. The Spalapati Deva of coins Nos. 1 and 2 of the Shillong collection is identified by Thomas and Cunningham with Kallar, whom Albiruni states to be the founder of the dynasty, but Vincent Smith is inclined to regard Spalapati as identical with Samanta, as both words mean "Military Commander." The commonest type of these coins is the "bull and horseman" (bull on one side and horseman on the other), but "elephant and lion" and "lion and peacock" are also found. Although the family lasted till 1013 A.D., the Deva series terminated about 950 A.D., and rulers with names ending in Pal take their place. The "bull and horseman" type was copied by the Tomara and Chauhan kings of Delhi and Ajmir, the Rajput dynasty mentioned in the next two sections, the Rajas of Kangra and the early Muhammadan Sultans of Delhi.

XII.—Gaharwar (Rathor) Dynasty of Kanauj (c. 1080-1193 A.D.)

The Gaharwar Rajput clan is one of the principal mediæval dynasties of Northern India, the chief kings of the line being Chandra Deva (end of the eleventh century), Madanapala (circa A.D. 1080—1115), Govinda Chandra (A.D. 1112—60), Vijaya Chandra (about A.D. 1160-69), and Jaya Chandra (A.D. 1169-

1193). After the capture of Kanauj in 1193 A.D. by Mu'izzudin Muhammad Ibn Sam Ghorî, the great majority of the clan retreated to Marwar (Rajputana), where their descendants are now known as Rathors. The coins of the Gaharwars are modelled chiefly on the "bull and horseman" type of Ohind, but also follow those of the Chedi dynasty of Central India, *i.e.*, the obverse has the Raja's name in bold characters, and the reverse a rudely-executed image of a goddess sitting cross-legged.

XIII.—The Dynasty of Narwar (1220-1260 A.D.)

Narwar, or Padmavati, a famous city near Gwalior, was originally the capital of Gunapati Naga, one of the kings of Northern India whom Samudra Gupta of the Imperial Gupta dynasty "forcibly rooted up" about 330 A.D. Without proceeding further to trace the history of Narwar, it will suffice to note that before the conquest of Narwar by Balban in 1251 A.D., Chahara Deva, one of the kings whose coins appear in this Catalogue, was described by the contemporary historian Minhaj-us-Siraj as "the greatest of the kings of Hindustan."

XIV.—Kingdom of Vijayanagar.

Some time after 1327 A.D., when Muhammad Ibn Tughlaq was Sultan of Delhi and the whole Dakhan had passed into the hands of the Muhammadan conqueror, the terror-stricken Hindus of the south united under the leadership of two Kanarese brothers—Bukka and Harihara. These two brothers founded the kingdom of Vijayanagar, round the capital city of the same name situated on the Tungabhadra river, a tributary of the Krishna. The kings of this line called themselves by the Kanarese title of Raya, instead of Raja, and the first king Bukka probably began to reign about 1335 A.D. About 1490 A.D. the dynasty founded by the two brothers came to an end, and was replaced by a second dynasty, with Nara Sinha, a usurping minister, as its first king. Again, in 1542, on the death of Achyuta-deva, the weakest king of the second dynasty, the Government passed into the hands of three brothers—Rama, Tiromala, and Venkatadari,—the first-named subsequently coming to the throne. By his arrogance he caused such offence to the Sultans of the five kingdoms into which the Bahmani kingdom had split up that they combined together to crush him. Rama Raya was defeated and slain in 1565 at a battle near the capital, which was then sacked "so effectually that it has ever since remained a ruin." For a hundred years more the family of Rana Raya continued to

exercise some sway over the Hindus of the south, but ultimately the territories of Vijayanagar passed into the hands of Aurangzeb. The coinage of the Vijayanagar kingdom, which consisted chiefly of gold, followed the southern types of pagoda and fanam, which will be dealt with in the next section. The Shillong collection includes only three gold specimens of Deva Raya II of the first dynasty, and one of Krishna Deva Raya of the second dynasty.

The history of the Vijayanagar coinage is contained in articles entitled "The Coins of the Kings of Vijayanagar" by Professor Hultzsch, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XX, 1891, p. 301; *ibid*, Vol. XXI, p. 321; *ibid*, Vol. XXIII, p. 24; and Vol. XXV, p. 317. For the history of the dynasty itself, Mr. Sewell's article in Volume II of the *Imperial Gazetteer* may be consulted, as well as his book "A Forgotten Empire." A discussion of the kings of the three dynasties will also be found in Sir Walter Elliot's *Coins of Southern India*, p. 93.

XV.—Pagodas and Fanams of Southern India.

Southern India was the refuge and is still the home of the Dravidian races. Unlike the plains of the north, the difficult nature of the country preserved it to a great extent from foreign influence, and this isolation had a marked effect on its coinage. It appears that in the earliest times of which there is any record the ancient punch-marked coins of silver and copper were current in the south. Later on, the southern coinage was principally gold. It is not known when the punch-marked coins ceased to be current, and when or how this gold coinage originated, but the earliest specimens of the gold currency are mere globules of metal. Gradually, these were flattened and became die-struck coins. The larger pieces, subsequently known to the English traders as *pagodas*, were called by the indigenes, *pon*, *hon*, or *varaha*, while the smaller pieces were known as *fanams*. A *pagoda* weighed approximately 52 grains, and was based on the weight of the *kalanju* seed ("Molucca bean"), while the *fanam* had one-tenth this weight. A silver coin of the same weight as the *fanam* was called a *chakram*, and the copper *kasu* or "cash" represented in weight multiples of the *fanam* and are to be regarded as the equivalent of the cowries used in Bengal. This currency continued in use till 1833.

The Vira Raya *fanam* catalogued below was a very common type of the series. Sir Walter Elliot remarks (*Coins of Southern India*, page 146)—"They derive their origin from the rulers of

the small principalities on the Malabar coast, who first rose to eminence on the partition (c. 400 A.D.), of the Kerala (the coast district from Cape Comorin to Goa) amongst whom the Zamorin was conspicuous. In this view, I am supported by Buchanan's *Journal*, Vol. II, page 310), who states that they were struck at Calicut, the capital of that prince." The symbols and devices found on these *fanams* are almost unrecognisable. The outline of indistinct curved lines found sometimes on the obverse may be explained as a crude standing figure or as traces of *sankha* shell.

The capital of the Ganga dynasty of Kalinga, some of whose coins are also included in the collection, was in the Ganjam district, south of Cuttack.

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION PUNCH-MARKED

1-3	...	Æ Irregular obl on g 49·4, 49·6, 36·7; ·69, ·57, ·61.	...	Various unrecognisable symbols.
4	...	As. 24 gr. ·45 × ·15 (bar-shaped)	...	Concave side shows parts of a wheel.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

I.

COINS.

Two blank, one with unrecognisable symbol.	Received in 1905 from the Government of the United Provinces.
Plain ...	Received in 1909 from the A. S. B. (one of a selection of duplicates).

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION—

APOLLODOTOS II, PHILOPATOR.—PROBABLY SON OF EUKRATIDES

1	...	Ar 34.5 .65	...	Legend in Greek character round the bust of King, who wears a diadem— <i>Basileos Sōtēros kai Philopatoros</i> ; below <i>Apollodotou</i> .
2	...	Ar 38.4 .67	...	Similar, but almost illegible, and head much bigger.
3	...	Ar 30.8 .65	...	Similar, but <i>Philopatoros</i> only visible to right.
4	...	Ar 35.6 .67	...	Similar to No. 1 above; legend <i>Basileos...toros</i> ; below <i>Apollodotou</i> .
5	...	Ar 28.5 .61	...	Similar to No. 3 above, but head bigger. Legend <i>Basileos</i> behind head, but the rest illegible.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

II.

KING OF THE NORTH-WEST INDIAN FRONTIER, c. 156—140 B.C.

Pallas holding ægis in left hand and with right hand hurling thunderbolt. Legend in Kharosthi script— <i>Maharajasa tradatasa Apaladatasā</i> .	Found in the Dera Ghazi Khan District; presented by the Government of the Punjab (A. S. B.'s letter No. 1419, dated the 27th May 1907.)	Similar to <i>B. M. C.</i> No. 2, page 37, but different monograms.
Similar; mint mark is same as <i>B. M. C.</i> No. 6, page 37.	Ditto.	
Ditto but legend [<i>Maharajasa</i> —cut-off] <i>tradatasa</i> [<i>Apala</i>] <i>datasā</i> ; mint mark is same as <i>B. M. C.</i> No. 3, page 37.	Ditto ...	Probably identical with <i>B. M. C.</i> No. 3, page 37, as mint mark is similar.
Same as (1) ...	Ditto ...	Apparently identical with <i>B. M. C.</i> No. 7, page 37, except for a mark to left.
Ditto; legend <i>Mahara</i> <i>sa</i> <i>ladatasā</i> .	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION III.—

EARLY PART OF THE

1	...	^{AR} 35.03 .60	...	<p>Bust of king facing right, with a flat, brimless cap on head intersected by a number of upright strokes; hair gathered up in bobwig style close under the cap and a knot of hair extending over the ear and behind the head. The king, who has a pronounced Semitic nose, is clean shaven. Inscription in Greek and Roman characters (correct) round the bust:—</p> <p>PANNIWTAHAP... AC NAHATANAC <i>(Rannio Kahar as Nakapanas).</i></p>
2	...	^{AR} 42.4 .59	...	<p>Same as above but bust differs, and reading PANNIWTAHAPT.... (remainder cut away).</p>
3	...	^{AR} 36.9 .67	...	<p>Similar to No. 1, but upper part of head obliterated and inscription PANNIWTAHAPATAC NAHA (cut off).</p>
4	...	^{AR} 34.4 .63	...	<p>Ditto, but AC of the second word defaced.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8


NAHAPAN'S COINS.


SECOND CENTURY, A.D.





Thunderbolt and arrow with a small dot between, which probably stands for the sun. <i>Rajño ksaharatasa</i> (<i>Naha</i> cut away) <i>panasa</i> in Brahmi character; <i>Rāno chaharatasa Nahapanasa</i> in Kharoshthi character, <i>i.e.</i> , (coin of) "the King Nahapana, the Ksabarata."	Found in 1906 in the Nasik district; presented by the Government of Bombay (B. B. R. A. S. letter, dated the 26th June 1907.)	Thin coin.
Similar, but slightly obliterated and legend reads <i>Rajño ksaharatasa</i> . . . (<i>Nahapanasa</i> defaced) <i>Rāno chaharatasa Nahapanasa</i> not distinctly visible.	Ditto.	
Similar to No. 1, but legend in Brahmi character is complete, that in Kharoshthi character reads <i>Rano chaharatasa</i> . . . (defaced).	Ditto.	
Same as No. 1, but inscription in Brahmi character reads <i>Rajno ksaharatasa sa</i> , while that in Kharoshthi is complete.	Ditto.	



Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5
5	...	AR 28.8 .61	...	Similar to No. 1, but the letter N written as W and H changed to E and inscription runs thus PANNIW TABAA AAAFNAA
6	...	AR 34.6 .70	...	Similar to No. 1, but inscription PANNIW TANAAAC EIAAFNAACE and face appears to be younger we.
7	...	AR 34.4 .65	...	Similar to No. 1, but PAN NIW TANAAANACE W; face younger ('aughing).
8	...	AR 33.5 .64	...	Similar to No. 1, but PANN TANBAAACCCIAAF NAACCE and younger face.
9	...	AR 33.3 .67	...	Similar to No. 1, but PAN NIW TANAAAACCC IAAFNA (defaced).
10	...	AR 31.8 .62	...	Similar to No. 1, but PAN NIW TABA'A'ACCC WA...NAA and older face.
11	...	AR 30.2 .63	...	Similar to No. 1, but PAN NIW TABAA...NAA ...wrinkled face.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	
<p>Similar, but <i>Rajño ksaharatasa Naha</i> in Brahmi and <i>Rāno chaharatasa Naha</i> in Kharoshthi scripts.</p>	<p>Found in 1906 in the Nasik district; presented by the Government of Bombay (B. B. R. A. S. letter, dated the 26th June 1907.)</p>	
<p>Similar to No. 1, but Brahmi inscription complete.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Similar to No. 1, but (<i>Raj</i>) <i>ne ksaharatasa</i> remainder defaced.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Same as No. 6</p>	<p>Ditto</p>	
<p>Similar to No. 1, but arrow defaced <i>haratasa Nahapanasa</i> in Brahmi script legends in Kharosthi complete but partly obliterated.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Same as No. 6. [Both Brahmi and Kharosthi inscriptions complete, and very clear.]</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Similar to No. 1, but legend defaced, except <i>Nahapanasa</i> both in Brahmi and Kharosthi characters.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5
12	...	AR 32.4 .70	...	Upper part of the head defaced. Marginal legend, ... AMBAAACCC W AA P W AA
13	...	AR 36.8 .60	...	Same as No. 1, but younger and better nourished. Legend :— PNNW ENAA remain- der cut away.
14	...	AR 35.8 .62	...	Same as No. 13, but PAV W ENAA... NAW
15	...	AR 31.7 .65	...	Same as No. 13, but perforated, having two holes. Legend is partly defaced and fragmentary.
Coins of SATKARNI I, counter-struck				
16	...	AR 34.2 .63	...	On the reverse of Nahapan, a <i>chaitya</i>  counter-stamped in the centre, surrounded by the inscription in the Brahmi characters Rāno Gotamiputasa ...,... (original inscription faintly visible) [Sri Satakar] nisa.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8
<p>Same as No. 1, but about half of the marginal inscription defaced; and the portion which is visible reads . . . <i>tasa Nahapanasa</i> (in Brahmi) and . . . <i>sa Nahapanasa</i> (in Kharosthi scripts).</p> <p>Same as No. 1, but <i>Rajno</i> . . . cut off; <i>Rāno Chaharatasa</i> in Kharosthi scripts.</p> <p>Same as No. 1, but <i>Rajno Ksaharatasa Naha</i> in Brahmi, and <i>Rāno Chaharatasa</i> character.</p> <p>Same as No. 1, but Brahmi and Kharosthi legends are all complete and easily readable.</p>	<p>Found in 1906, in the Nasik district; presented by the Government of Bombay (B. B. R. A. S. letter, dated the 26th June 1907).</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	
<p><i>on the Nahapan Coins.</i></p> <p>Ujjain symbol  counter-struck on the centre of the bust of Nahapan without any inscription. Original inscription not completely obliterated.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5
17	...	AR 34.0 .70	...	<i>Chaitya</i> as in No. 16, but counterstamped on the obverse of Nahapan and the Brahmi inscription ... <i>tasa Sri Satukarni (sa)</i> .
18	...	AR 35.1 .69	...	Same as No. 16, but <i>Chaitya</i>  and counterstamped inscription <i>tamiputa</i> . Original legend both in Kharosthi and Brahmi distinctly visible.
19	...	AR 35.1 .65	...	Same as No. 16, but inscription ... <i>miputasa Sri Sata</i> .
20	...	AR 39.7 .72	...	Same as No. 17, but <i>Chaitya</i>  and inscription <i>ta</i> Original inscription not totally effaced.
21	...	AR 28.5 .63	...	Same as No. 17, but <i>Chaitya</i>  and absence of counterstruck inscription.
22	...	AR 34.5 .62	...	Ditto but <i>Chaitya</i>  and inscription <i>Gota</i> .


Reverse.	Provenance	References and remarks.
6	7	8
As No. 6, but counterstamped on the reverse.	As of No. 1.	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
Same as No. 17, but symbol 	Ditto.	
Same as No. 17, but identically counterstamped. Only this  part of the symbol is visible.	Ditto.	
Not counterstamped at all ...	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION

KUSHAN

SITA, ONE OF THE RULING CHIEFS IN THE PUNJAB AND NEIGHBOURING

1	...	AJ 119.5 78	...	King at altar wearing coat and pointed cap ; long sceptre adorned with ribbons in his left hand ; trident with ribbons over altar. Legends vertically arranged, <i>shaka</i> on the right margin, under arm <i>Sita</i> and on the left <i>Bka</i> for mint town.
				SE
2	...	AJ 119.2 75	...	Similar (coarser workmanship), but <i>Sena</i> instead of <i>Sita</i> and <i>Vi</i>  for mint town.

SECTION

COINS OF THE GUPTA DYNASTY—

SKANDA GUPTA,

1	...	AJ 128.1 77	...	King standing, grasping bow with left hand, and right hand extended across Garuda standard. Legend <i>Skanda</i> vertically under left arm ; marginal legend <i>Sri</i> defaced.
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

IV.

COINS.

COUNTRIES DURING THE THIRD AND FOURTH CENTURIES A.D.

Throned goddess <i>Ardochsho</i> facing and holding cornucopia.	Found in the Peshawar district (A. S. B.'s letter, No. 1083, dated the 8th April 1907).	Ref. Cunningham, Class B, Numismatic Chronicle, 1898, and p. 89 of I. M. C., Vol. I.
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NA.

Similar, instead of cornucopia a flower.	Ditto ...	Cf. Notes on Indo-Scythian coinage by R. D. Banerji, <i>J. A. S. B.</i> —Numismatic Supplement, Vol. IV, No. 3, 1908, page 91.
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V

ABOUT 320-540 A.D.

ABOUT 455-480 A.D.

Goddess on lotus seat with noose in right and lotus in left hand. Legend <i>Sri Vikra ma (ditya)</i> —'Sun of strength.' Monogram to left 𑖀𑖁𑖂𑖃	Found in the Midnapur district; received in 1906 from A. S. B.	Similar to No. 8, pl. 16, <i>I. M. C.</i> , Vol. I, in which the reading on reverse should be as here.
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Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION

THE TRAIKUTA

ABOUT A.D.

1, 2 & 3	...	AR (base) 34.3, 33.6 34.6	...	Bust of king
-------------	-----	------------------------------------	-----	--------------	-----	-----

SECTION

COINS OF THE MAUKHARIS—

AVANTI


1	...	AR (base) 34.1 .47	...	Head of king facing left, with a crescent on the back of his head. No traces of date before the face.
2	...	AR (base) 34.5 .58	...	Same as above; crescent with knobs at each end; traces of date before face.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

VI.

DAHRAGANA (DHARSENA).

456.

A circle of dots enclosing legend
*Maharajendra (datta) putra
 parama (Vaishnava) Sri Maha-
 raja (Dahragana) and a
 Chaitya*  at centre.

Found in the
 Poona District.

Similar in appearance
 to the coins of Naha-
 pan and the later Sat-
 raps of Western India,
 and also to the silver
 series of Gupta coins,
 which were modelled on
 those of the Satraps.

VII.

SIXTH CENTURY A.D.

VARMAN, c. 556—570 A.D.

A peacock with tail spread fac-
 ing left. Inscription begin-
 ning above the peacock's head
 runs (*Vajitavani*) *Avanipati
 Sri [A] vanti Varman Deva
 j (ayati)*.

Sri Avanti Varman, lord of the
 earth, having subdued the earth,
 is victorious.

Peacock with tail spread facing
 left. Legend *Vajitavani
 Avanipati*....., but the name
 of king is not discernible.
 Probably the same as No. 9 of
 Burn's Maukhari, Pl.

Found in the Bara
 Banki district;
 presented in
 1906 by the
 Government of
 the United Prov-
 inces.

Found in the
 Fyzabad district;
 presented in
 1906 by the
 Government of
 United Prov-
 inces.

*Cf. Burn, J. R. A. S.,
 Oct. 1906, pp. 843-
 850.*

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

MAUKHARI

PRATAPA SILA (PRABHAKARA-

3	...	Ar (base) 34.3 .50	...	Same as No. 2	...
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SILADITYA (HARSHA),

4	...	Ar 34.7 .50	...	As No. 2, but crescent without knobs.
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SECTION

SASSANIAN AND

Sassanian King—

1	...	Ar 58.5 1.3	Aham	...	Bust of king; crown surmounted by spreading wings enclosing star in crescent; three similar stars and crescents on margin. Legend in old Persian <i>Afzud</i> (increase) <i>Khusrub</i> (also read <i>Khusrui</i> or <i>Husrui</i>). Illegible figures on margin, probably indicating 36.
2	...	Ar 58.0 1.26	Ral	...	Ditto, but head different and looks younger; this is perhaps due to its being of different mint. Marginal figures are absent.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

COINS—*contd.*

VARDHANA) c. 600 A.D.

Same as No. 2 ...	Found in the Fyzabad district; presented in 1906 by the Government of United Provinces.	<i>Cf. Burn, J. R. A. S., Oct. 1906, pp. 843-850.</i>
606—648 A.D.		
Ditto; the same as Burn's No. 14	Ditto ...	Ditto.

VIII.

INDO-SASSANIAN.

Khusru II, 590—628 A.D.*

In three-lined circle, narrow fire-altar and two attendants facing front with a crescent over each—four stars and crescent on margin outside triple-headed circle. Date seems to be <i>Shasksih</i> (86) on the left and mint <i>Aham</i> on the right.	Received in 1909 from A. S. B.	<i>I. M. C.</i> , Vol. I, Pl. XXIV, No. 11.
Ditto, but date seems to be <i>hafsih</i> (87) and mint <i>Rat</i> .	Ditto ...	<i>I. M. C.</i> , Vol. I, No. 11, pp. 229.

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

INDO-SASSANIAN

3	...	AR 61.5 1.22	Shi ...	As No. 2, but head very slightly different.
4-8	...	AR 56.7, 59.6, 57.9, 59.1 57.8 88, 75, 70 71, 73	...	Indications (doubtful) of Sassanian bust.
9	...	AR 60.2 .85	...	Ditto, <i>Sri Ha</i> in front of head...

SECTION

GADHAIYA CURRENCY OF RAJPUTANA

1	...	AR (Debased) 60.7 .45	...	Rude imitation of Sassanian bust; face not discernible, resembling a mallet or globe-headed stud, ear extremely elongated (larger than head) and separated from the latter; meaningless lines and dots to right.
2 & 3	...	AR (Debased) 61.5, 60.5 .43, .45	...	Ditto Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

COINS—*contd.*

In three-lined circle, narrow fire-altar and two attendants facing front with a crescent over each—four stars and crescent on margin outside triple-headed circle, but date <i>Sih</i> (?) and mint <i>Sih</i> .	Received in 1909 from A. S. B.	<i>I. M. C.</i> , Vol. I, No. 6, p. 238.
Indications of Sassanian altar, with attendants.	Received in 1905 from the A. S. B.	Six specimens of similar type differing very slightly from one another.
Ditto, <i>tya</i> (?) above ...	Received in 1909 from the A. S. B.	On the A. S. B. envelope this coin is ascribed to Harsha Vardhana with a ref. to <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. I, Pl. XXXIII: but in view of Harsha's other coins described in the Maukhari section this can only be regarded as extremely doubtful.

IX.

AND GUJARAT FROM ABOUT 750 TO 1100 A.D.

Lines and dots suggesting the Sassanian fire-altar.	Found in the Narsingpur district; received in 1906 from A. S. B.	Thick dumpy pieces. Cf. (1) <i>J. A. S. B.</i> , 1904, pp. 370-372, Vol. LXII, Part I, No. 4; (2) <i>I. M. C.</i> , Vol. I, pp. 240-241.
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. Less perfect duplicates.

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	4	5	6

GADHAIYA

Transitional piece (less thick

4	...	AR 57.0 59	...	Rude imitation of Sassanian bust; head of king recognizable; no wings to head dress; and meaningless lines and curves in front of face.
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SECTION
HINDU COINAGE

1	...	AR 117.0 85	...	Utterly barbarous copy of the Kushan standing king, <i>ke</i> below left arm.
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SECTION
HINDU KINGS OF OHIND, COMMONLY
SPALAPATI DEVA,—LATE IN

1	...	AR 47.7 69	...	Recumbent humped bull with trappings; trident with curved sides on rump. Legend above the bull in Nagri character— <i>Sri Spalapati (Deva)</i>
2	...	AR 46.5 72	...	Ditto, but trident rubbed away, and only a few curves on rump are visible.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

COINS—*cont'd.**than the above) and of purer silver.*

Lines and dots suggesting the Sassanian fire-altar.

Found in the Ratnagiri district; received from B. B. R. A. S. (letter dated the 25th May 1906.)

Cf. No. 10 of *I. M. C.* Vol. I, p. 240.

X.

OF KASHMIR.

Barbarous copy of seated goddess. Legend *Sri*.

Found in the Moradabad district; presented by the Government of United Provinces (letter 377

I. M. C. Vol. I, pp. 237-73.

No. _____,
XII T.T.C.
dated the 2nd
March 1909).

XI.

CALLED "KINGS OF KABUL."

NINTH CENTURY.

King in armour, on caparisoned horse, holding in right hand lance with point downwards, and in left hand an uncertain object. Traces of *Gra* behind the king. In front of horse, below its neck, numerals—

Λ Γ 827 (?)

Ditto, but all defaced; no numeral.

Found in the Shahpur district; received in 1906 from A. S. B.

"Bull and Horseman" type. *Cf. I. M. C.*, Vol. I, p. 243.

Ditto.

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

OHIND

SAMANTA DEVA—

1	...	Ar 50.6 .73	...	Bull below as on coins of Spalapati Deva, but rather more distinct in outline. Legend above the bull in Nagri character— <i>Sri Samanta Deva</i> .
2	...	Ar 51.4 .75	...	Similar ...
3	...	Ar 50.6 .70	...	Ditto ...
4	...	Ar 47.6 .65	...	Ditto ...

SECTION

THE GAHARWAR (RATHOR)



MADANA-PALA,

1	...	B 51.6 .60	...	Horseman (rude). Marginal legend in Nagri character— <i>Madana- pala deva</i> .
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

COINS—*contd.*

LATE NINTH OR EARLY TENTH CENTURY.

King in armour on horseback, as on coins of Spalapati Deva (but clear r), behind him <i>Bhi</i> (kutilla) "over horse's head  ." Numerals ८१४ on the right margin in front of the horse.	As previous one...	<i>Cf. I. M. C., Vol. 1, p. 247.</i>
Similar, but numerals illegible	Ditto.	
Ditto; numerals 814, but over horse's head. 	Found in the Gujranwala district; presented by the Government of the Punjab (A. S. B.'s letter No. 751, dated the 18th March 1907).	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	

XII.

DYNASTY OF KANAUJ.

ABOUT 1080—1115 A.D.

Recumbent bull; marginal legend in Nagri script, <i>Madhava Sri Sam (anta)</i> . [Madhava is a name of the demi-god Krishna]	...	"Bull and Horseman" type, <i>I. M. C., Vol. 1, p. 260.</i>
--	-----	--

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

2

...

AT
60.1
·80

...

Three-line legend in old Nagri script—(1) *Srimad* (Go), (2) *vinda Chandra*, (3) *Deva*, followed by a *trisul*, probably a mint mark.

GOVINDA-CHANDRA

SECTION

THE DYNASTY OF NARWAR (NORTH

MALAYA VARMA—

3

1288
[1231
A. D.]

Billon (oval)
85.3
·57

...

A crudely-executed figure of
horseman.

CHAHARA DEVA—

2

...

B or Æ
55.4
·60

...

King (horseman) in armour, on caparisoned horse, holding in right hand lance and in left hand an uncertain object. Legend *Sri Cha* behind and *ra* in front of the king (horseman), the horse faces to right.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

ABOUT 1112—60 A.D.

Seated goddess (Lakshmi) in rude outline.	Presented in 1906 by the Government of United Provinces.	'Seated Goddess' type. Ref. No. 1, p. 280 of <i>I. M. C.</i> Vol. 1.
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XIII.

ERN INDIA—NOT FAR FROM GWALIOR).

ABOUT 1220—82 A.D.

Three-lined legend in old Sanskrit character—(1) <i>Sri mad Ma</i> , (2) <i>laya Va[r]mma Deva</i> , 1288. (<i>Samvat.</i> = 1231 A.D.)	Found in the Jhansi district; presented by the Government of United Provinces (letter No. ¹²⁴⁵ T. T. 24, dated the 30th July 1908).	Ref. <i>Th. Chron.</i> , p. 74, No. 43 and <i>I. M. C.</i> Vol. 1, p. 262.
--	--	--

ABOUT 1232-60 A.D.

Recumbent humped bull, with trappings, facing to the left side of the coin. Trident on rump, marginal legend, extending from the left to the top, <i>Asavari Sri Samanta (Deva)</i>	'Bull and Horseman' type; cf. <i>I. M. C.</i> , Vol. I, No. 1, p. 262.
---	-----	--

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION

KINGDOM OF

FIRST

DEVA RAYA II, ABOUT

1	...	AR 52.2 .45	...	Three-lined legend in Nagri character, (1) <i>Sri Pra</i> , (2) <i>tapa Deva</i> (3) <i>Raya</i> . The upper half of the word " <i>Raya</i> " is visible.
2	...	AR 52.3 .44	...	Ditto, " <i>Raya</i> " is fully visible, but <i>Pra</i> of <i>Pra-tapa</i> gone.
3	...	AR 52.2 .44	...	Ditto, <i>Pra</i> of <i>Pratapa</i> is visible.
4	...	AR 52.3 .43	...	KRISHNA DEVA RAYA, Seated figures of Vishnu, with chank and chakram.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

XIV.

VIJAYANAGAR.

DYNASTY.

1422-47 A.D.

God and goddess seated	...	Received in 1905 from B.B.R.A.S.	Ref. <i>I. M. C.</i> , Vol. 1, p. 323.
Ditto	...	Received in 1905 from B.B.R.A.S.	
Ditto	...	Ditto.	

DYNASTY.

1509-80 A. D.

Nagri legend <i>Sri Prata()pa Kri(shna Raya)</i> .	Found in the Kurnul district; presented by the Madras Govern- ment (letter No. 204, dated the 25th March 1908, from the Superintendent, Government Mu- sueum, Madras).
--	--

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5

SECTION

PAGODAS AND PANAMS

VARAHA OR PAGODA

1	(Prob- able date, 14 cen- tury A.D.)	AT 50.0 40	...	A figure which may be the <i>linga</i> .
2	...	AT 5.8 30	...	VIRA BAYA OR Emblem, commonly said to be a rude form of Kali.
3	...	AT 5.9 34	...	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8

XV.

OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

COIN.

A figure which may be the <i>yonî</i> , or <i>linga</i> and <i>yonî</i> combined.	Found in the Ratnagiri district. B. B. R. A. S.'s, letter of 9th May 1906.	Part I, J. A. S. B., No. 1, 1888, p. 41; also Pl. I, figure 8.
RASI FANAMS.		
Doubtful device, and rows of dots.	Found in the Coimbatore district; received from the Superintendent of the Government Museum, Madras, (letter No. 205, dated the 25th March 1908).	"Concerning these coins Mr. Logan writes, in the Manual of the Malabar district, that ' <i>Rasi</i> ' means a sign of the Zodiac, so it is supposed the 12 dots are the 12 signs of the Zodiac, and the two separate dots are the sun and moon."—Mr. Edgar Thurston, Superintendent of Government Museum, Madras (letter No. 205, dated the 25th March 1908).
Ditto	...	Ditto.

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5
4	...	AT 5·7 ·33	...	Emblem, commonly said to be a rude form of Kali.
5	...	AT 5·8 ·84	...	Ditto ...
6	...	AT 5·4 ·35	...	Twelve pellets and line ...

CHAKRAMS OF THE SAME

7	...	AT 5·6 ·25	...	Curved line and two pellets ...
8	...	Æ 9·8 ·3	...	COPPER CASH (KASU), AND Shell in a circle with marginal dots. This is called single cash.
9	...	Æ 16·1 ·45	...	Double cash with obscure marks

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8
Doubtful device, and rows of dots.	As No. 2.	
Ditto ...	Received with letter No. 1491, dated the 16th October 1903, from the Director General of Archaeology, India.	
<i>Nandipoda</i> symbol with 9 pellets.	Ditto.	

PERIOD AS THE GOLD FANAMS.

<i>Nandipada</i> symbol ...	Ditto.	
MULTIPLES OF THE SAME.		
Symbol enclosed half by marginal semi-circle and dots.	Ditto ...	I. M. C., Vol. I, pp. 316-317.
Unrecognisable marks ...	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Date.	Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
1	2	3	4	5
10	...	Æ 21.4 .45	...	Four cash, with traces of legend and unrecognisable marks.
11	...	Æ 53.1 .61	...	Eight cash indicating probably the figure of a goddess.

THE GANGA DYNASTY
ANANTAVARMA CHORAGANGA

Gold Fanam

1	1	Æ 6.7 .43	...	Telugu regnal date, namely <i>sa</i> [mvat] above, and figure '1' below.
2	4	Æ 7.2 .4	...	Ditto, but <i>sa</i> 4 ...
3	4 (?)	Æ 5.9 .43	...	Ditto, but <i>sa</i> 4 (?) ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8
Unrecognisable marks ... Symbols consisting of battle-axe, animal, etc.	Received with letter No. 1491, dated 16th Oct. 1908, from the Director General of Archaeology, India. Ditto.	

OF KALINGA.

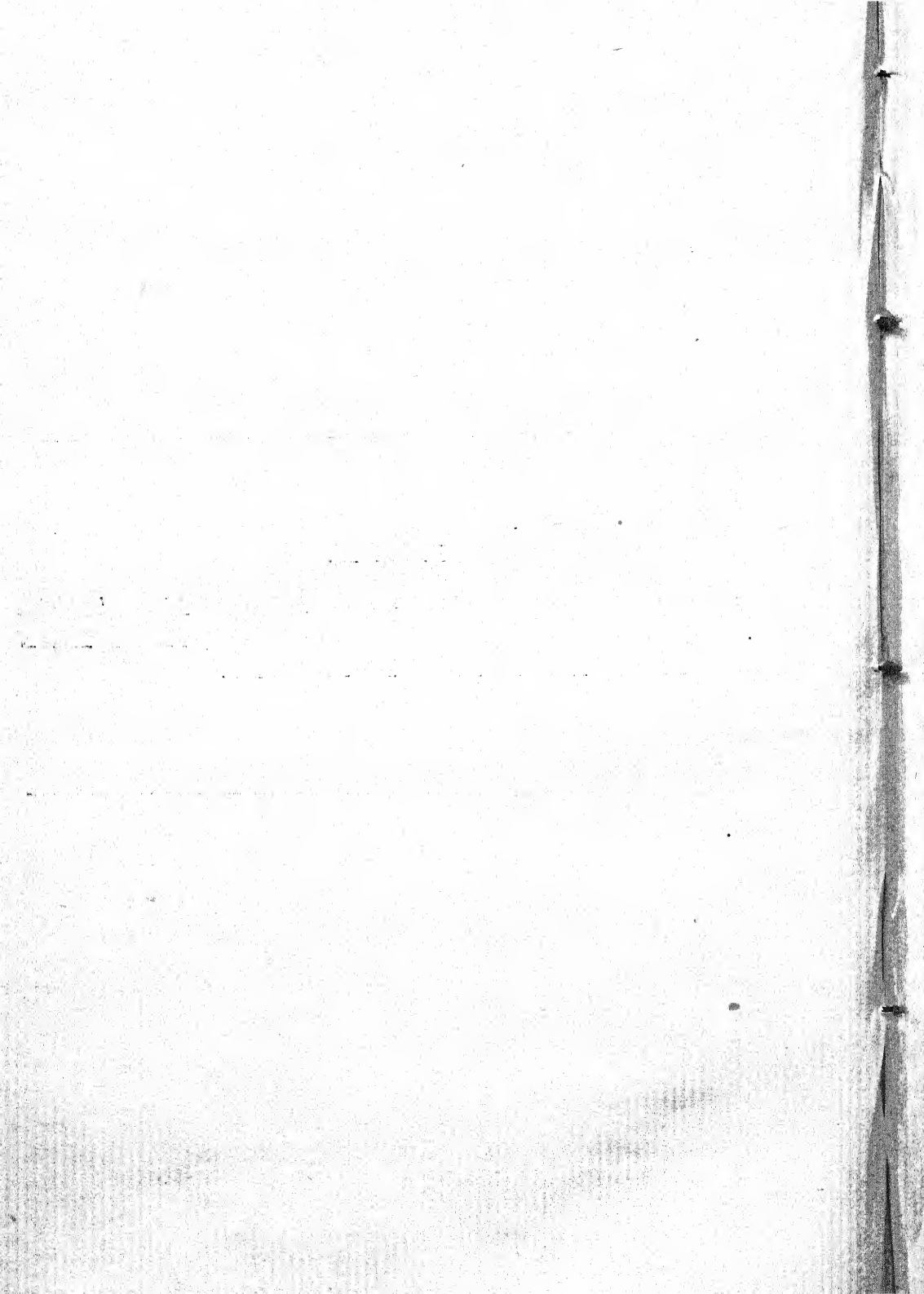
1075—1146 A.D.

(Circular).

Recumbent bull. above and in front.	Symbols	Found in the Raipur district; presented by the Government of Central Provinces (Director of Agriculture's 971 letter No. $\frac{12}{10}$, dated the 17th March 1909).	
Ditto ...	...	Not known ...	I. M. C., Vol. I p. 314, No. 1.
Ditto ...	...	Same as No. 1 above.	

PART II.

COINS OF THE SULTANS OF DEHLI AND THEIR
MUHAMMADAN CONTEMPORARIES, OTHER THAN
THOSE CATALOGUED IN PART III.



PART II.—SULTANS OF DEHLI AND THEIR MUHAMMADAN CONTEMPORARIES, OTHER THAN THOSE CATALOGUED IN PART III.

INTRODUCTION.

This part deals with the coins of the earlier Muhammadan dynasties that ruled over India. With the exception of the Muhammadan Governors of Sind and Multan in the first and second centuries of the *Hijra*, these may be defined as the Sultans of Dehli and their contemporaries. The only contemporary Muhammadan line of rulers, with coins existing in the Cabinet, that is omitted from this part is the series of Governors and Kings in Bengal. The coins of these are dealt with in Part III, together with the coins of other sovereigns who formerly ruled over portions of the existing Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The following are the several sections into which Part II has been divided :—

- Section I.—Early Muhammadan Governors of Sind.
- „ II.—Sultans of Dehli.
- „ III.—Early Muhammadan contemporaries of the Sultans of Dehli.
- „ IV.—Bahmanis of Gulbarga.
- „ V.—‘Adil Sháhí.
- „ VI.—Sharqí Kings of Jaunpur.
- „ VII.—Kings of Málwa.
- „ VIII.—Kings of Gujarát.

After the death of the Prophet in 632 A.D. the khalifs chiefly devoted their energies to extending their temporal and spiritual dominion to the furthest possible limits. In the earliest days of conquest the Muhammadans were not very anxious to issue coins of their own pattern, but adopted the types which were current in the conquered areas.

A change, however, in this respect occurred about 76 A.H., or 63 years after the death of the Prophet, when Abdul-Malik began to observe strictly the Islamic rule which prohibits the drawing, or representation, of living objects.

On the early coins of the khalifs the legends were pious phrases from the Qurán, and nothing else was given except the date and the mint (on silver issues). Shortly afterwards, the name of the Khalif or Governor began to appear; and subsequently titles and other particulars regarding the Rulers were added, which displaced to a great extent the religious phrases.

Another reason for displacing the latter was the idea that it would be sacrilege to allow infidels to handle coins with such legends. The language used on Musalman coins in India is either Arabic or Persian, but in a few instances Sanskrit and Hindi words also occur. The ornamentation consists chiefly in the arrangement and grouping of letters and inscriptions. Dots in groups or singly, curved lines and sprigs of flowers were also stamped on coins with the evident purpose of improving their appearance.

The Muhammadan coins are specially noteworthy for the honorary and regal titles of the kings and emperors found on them, as well as for the occurrence of poetical legends. Chronograms also occur, besides symbols indicating the places of mintage and the States to which the coins belong. The denominations of the coins are numerous, *e.g.*, Dinar, Káni, Muhur, Rupia, Tankah, Dám, Fulus, etc. Ordinarily, the Hijra date is used on Musalman coins, but after becoming Emperor of India Akbar introduced a new era, called Ilahi, dating from his accession in 963 A.H.

SECTION I.—EARLY MUHAMMADAN GOVERNORS OF SIND.

After the death of the Prophet, the invasion of India was first attempted by Muhammadans by way of the sea, but it was not pursued, as the second Khalifah 'Umar (634-43 A.D.) was not much in favour of naval expeditions. This was, however, renewed during the Khalifat of Walíd (705-15 A.D.) and Muhammad ibn Qásim, son-in-law of Hajjáj, the then Governor of Persia, advanced through Baluchistan and occupied Sind. He subsequently proceeded as far as Multan and the foot of the Himalayas; but in 715 A.D. he was recalled by Sulaiman, brother and successor to Walíd, and put to death. The Muhammadans, however, retained their hold on Sind and Multan until at least the middle of the eleventh century, but did not succeed in utilising their position to extend their dominion over the rest of India. It is noteworthy, however, that the only two coins of these early Muhammadan Governors in the Collection are presentations from a find in the district of Ajmir, which seems to point to an extension of authority over the whole of Rajputana.

23307

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SECTION I—EARLY

BANU

1	Ar. 8.0 37	[Sind] ...	<p>بأ لله بنو عمروية النصر</p> <p><i>Balla Banu 'Umrwiya al-nasir.</i></p>
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BANU

2	Ar. 10.5 36	[Sind] ...	<p>[بأ لله] بنو على وية النصر</p> <p><i>[Ballah] Banu 'Aliwiya al-nasir.</i></p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

MUHAMMADAN GOVERNORS OF SIND.

‘UMRWIYA.

الله محمد [رسو ل] الله عمر	Found in the Ajmir district; presented by the Government of Rajputana (A. S. B.'s letter No. 736, dated the 16th March 1907).	Cf. Rodgers' I. M. C., Part II, page 9, "Silver Sind Coins."
Lillah Muhammad Rasu(l)allah 'Umr.		

‘ALIWIYA.

الله محمد [رسل] Traces of { الله علي		
Lillah Muhammad Rasulallah 'Ali.	Ditto	Ditto, page 10.

SECTION II.—SULTANS OF DEHLI.

The most recent summary of the numismatic history of the Sultans of Dehli is that given by Mr. Vincent Smith in the "Imperial Gazetteer" (Vol. II, pages 143-146). As no better account can be given, Mr. Smith's remarks will now be quoted *in extenso*.

"The first serious Muslim attack on the interior Indian kingdoms was made towards the close of the tenth century by Subuktgin, king of Ghazni, who defeated a formidable confederacy of princes, and established his authority at Peshawar. His more famous son, Mahmud of Ghazni, devoted the greater part of his reign of thirty-two years (A.D. 998-1030) to making plundering raids into India, and has thus some claim to be regarded as an Indian sovereign. He struck coins which are remarkable for possessing a marginal legend in Sanskrit, explanatory of the Arabic inscription (*Thomas*, page 48). His son Masaud, and his grandson Maudud, also struck coins at the same mint copied from the 'Bull and Horseman' type of the kings of Ohind, and did not hesitate to violate the strict rule of the Koran by placing the images of creatures on their coins. So far as is known these are the earliest Muhammadan coins struck in India which bear images (C. C. N. I., page 60). Notwithstanding its defiance of a fundamental rule of religion, the innovation maintained its ground, and the Muhammadan kings of Ghazi and North-Western India continued to use the 'Bull and Horseman' device up to the time of Balban (A.D. 1265).

The real founder of the Musalman dominion in India was Muizz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam, otherwise known with embarrassing Oriental redundancy as Shahab-ud-din, or Muhammad Ghori (A.D. 1193-1205). His Ghazni coins follow the old style of the khalifas of Baghdad; but his Indian coins, which are extremely numerous, usually exhibit the Ohind device of the 'Bull and Horseman,' and are mostly composed of billon, an alloy of copper and silver, mingled in irregular and widely varying proportions. This exceedingly inconvenient currency, the value of which could only be determined by assay or touch, was borrowed from the contemporary Hindu princes and the prejudices of the conquered Indians were further humoured by the use of bilingual legends and the native scale of weights. Certain gold coins struck by Muhammad bin Sam in the Gangetic valley actually bear the image of the Hindu goddess Lakshmi. Images then disappear from the Muhammadan coinage of India

and are not again seen until the unorthodox Akbar and his son Jahangir ventured to reintroduce them on some limited issues.

Altamsh (Iltutmish), the most notable of the Turkish slave kings of Dehli, who erected the Kutb Minar, kept his mint busy during his reign (A.D. 1210-35), and emitted a copious currency, chiefly in billon, comprising many varieties. His daughter Razia (1265-87), as has been mentioned, was the last sovereign of Dehli to use the 'Bull and Horseman' device. He struck a large number of silver coins of orthodox type, and a few gold pieces in the same style, besides small change in copper and billon.

The next notable reign from the numismatic point of view is that of Alauddin Muhammad Shah (A.D. 1295-1315), the conqueror of the south. His silver, copper and billon coins are extremely abundant, and his gold pieces are not very rare. Some of his gold coins, inferior in purity to the standard coinage, seem to have been manufactured out of the treasure plundered from the Hindu kings of the south.

This able monarch's worthless son, Kutbuddin Mubarak Shah (A.D. 1316-20), introduced an innovation in the Muhammadan series by reverting to the old Hindu square form of coin, which continued to be used from time to time until the reign of Shah Jahan.

Muhammad, son of Tughlak (1324-51 A.D.), one of the strangest figures in history, who was 'learned, merciless, religious, and mad' has been called by Mr. Thomas the 'prince of moneyers.' The title was justly earned by the variety and beauty of his coins, which surpass those of all other Indian sovereigns in the elegance of their Arabic legends. This mad king tried to replenish his treasury by the simple expedient of coining brass in vast quantities and ordaining that it should be accepted as silver. In order to induce his subjects to accept this arrangement, the legends on the coins informed holders that 'truly he who obeys the Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlak, obeys God,' and enjoined upon them the Koranic command to 'obey God and the Prophet, and those in authority.' But pious maxims affirming the divine right of kings, even when backed by the power of a cruel despot, failed to compel the acceptance of brass as silver; and a century after the tyrant's death, 'mountains' of the rejected coins piled up in his fort of Tughlakabad testified to the failure of his crude finance (*Thomas*, p. 247, note).

Muhammad bin Tughlak having gained the throne by paricide, laid great stress upon the recognition of his title by the acknowledged head of the Musulman world—the khalifa of Egypt, who had succeeded to the honours formerly enjoyed by the rulers of Damascus and Baghdad. When his desired recognition was secured in about the middle of his reign, the Indian monarch discontinued the use of his own name on the coinage and substituted that of the Egyptian khalifa. Coins of this class are common.

The coinage of the succeeding kings of the Tughlak and Lodi dynasties offers little of interest. Ibrahim, the last Lodi king, was decisively defeated at Panipat in 1526 by Babar, the founder of the dynasty of the 'Great Moguls.' The coins of Babar followed foreign models.

Sher Shah, the Afghan rival of Babar's son Humayun, is entitled to the honour of establishing the reformed system of currency, which lasted throughout the Moghul period, was maintained by the East India Company down to 1835, and is the basis of the existing British currency. He finally abolished the inconvenient billon coinage of mixed metal, and struck well-executed pieces in gold, silver, and copper, to a fixed standard of both weight and fineness. His silver rupees, which weigh 180 grains, and contain 175 grains of pure silver, being thus practically equal in value to the modern rupee, often have the king's name in *Nagari* characters in addition to the usual Arabic inscriptions. The coins of the other kings of the struggling Suri dynasty are similar, but much less numerous."

<i>Turks.</i>	A. H.	A. D.
1. Muhammad I ibn Sām ...	589	1198
2. Qutb-ud-din Aibak ...	602	1205
3. Aram Shah ...	607	1210
4. Shams-ud-din Altamsh ...	607	1210
5. Rukn-ud-din Firuz I ...	633	1285
6. Raziya ...	634	1236
7. Muizz-ud-din Bahram ...	637	1239
8. 'Ala-ud-din Mas'aud ...	639	1241
9. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud I ...	644	1246
10. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban ...	664	1265
11. Mu'izz-ud-din Kaiqubad ...	686	1287
12. Shams-ud-din Kaiumurs ...	689	1290

Khaljis.

13. Jalal-ud-din Firuz II ...	689	1290
14. Rukn-ud-din Ibrahim I ...	695	1295
15. 'Ala-ud-din Muhammad II ...	695	1295
16. Shihab-ud-din 'Umar ...	715	1315
17. Qutub-ud-din Mubarak I ...	716	1316
18. Nasir-ud-din Khusru ...	720	1320

Tughlaqs.

19. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq I ...	720	1320
20. Muhammad III ibn Tughlaq ...	725	1324
21. Firuz III ...	752	1351
22. Tughlaq II ...	790	1388
23. Abubakr ...	791	1388
24. Muhammad IV ibn Firuz ...	792	1389
25. Sikandar I (Humayun Khan) ...	795	1392
26. Mahmud II ...	795	1392
27. Nasrat (Interregnum) ...	797-802	1394-9
28. Daulat Khan Lodi ...	815	1412

Saiyids.

29. Khizr Khan ...	817	1414
30. Muizz-ud-din Mubarak II ...	824	1421
31. Muhammad V ibn Farid ...	837	1433
32. 'Ala-ud-din Alim Shah ...	849	1445

Lodis.

33. Bahlul ...	855	1451
34. Nizam Khan Sikandar II ...	894	1488
35. Ibrahim II ...	923	1517

Suris.

36. Sher Shah (Sher Khan) ...	946	1539
37. Islam Shah or Salim Shah ...	952	1545
38. Muhammad 'Adil ...	960-64	1552-56
39. Ibrahim III ...	962	1554
40. Sikandar III ...	962	1554

Serial No.	Ye. r.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SECTION II.—SULTANS

I.—MUHAMMAD IBN SÂM,

1	...	...	B 51.8 ·60	...	Bull as on the coins of the Hindu Kings of Kabul. Legend in Nagri [<i>Muhammad</i>] <i>Sami</i> .
2	...	...	B 53.0 ·62	...	Duplicate; <i>Sri Muh(ammad Sami)</i>
3	...	...	B 53.3 ·57	...	Triplicate; <i>Sri S(ami)</i>
4	...	...	B 53.0 ·55	[Delhi] ...	Similar; <i>Sri Muhammad Sami</i> in Nagri character.
5	...	...	B 53.2 ·55	[Sind] ...	Similar, but bull debased; inscription in straight line above, in old Nagri character <i>Sri Muhamma[d]</i> .

IV.—SHAMSUDDIN ALTAMSH,

6	B 53.8 ·53 (slightly oval).	...	شمس الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر [1] لشمس السلطان <i>Shams ud duniya waddin Abu al Muza'ffar Altamsh</i>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

OF DEHLI.

539-602 A.H ; 1193-1205 A.D.

Horseman defaced. Legend in Nagri, (<i>Ha</i>) <i>mira</i> .	Received in 1905 from Colonel Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur.	Ref. <i>Th. Chron.</i> No. 10 and of I.M. C., No. 10, page 18.
<i>Sri</i> behind the horseman and <i>Hamira</i> in front.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
..... (<i>Hami</i>) <i>ra</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ...	Found in the Jhansi district; presented by the Government of United Provinces.	B. M. C., No. 12.
Horseman in <i>Tughra</i> composed of <i>As Sultan alazim Muhammad ibn Sami</i> .	Ditto ...	B. M. C., No. 17.
السلطان الاعظم محمد بن سام		

607-633 A. H ; 1210-1235 A.D.

Horseman ; <i>Sri</i> behind and <i>Ha</i> - [<i>mirah</i>] in front of horseman.	Ditto	Ref. B. M. C., No. 51.
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

WITH CHAHADA

7	B 48.5 .62	...	Bull to left, <i>trisol</i> on hind quarter. Around in Nagri characters— <i>Asha vari Sri Shamsurala deva.</i>
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VI.—JALALAT-UD-DIN RAZIYA,

8	Æ 31 .45	...	In rayed circle:— رضيه Raziya.
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IX.—NASIR-UD-DIN MAHMUD,

9	650 (?)	...	AR 168 1.04	...	Area enclosed in double square inscribed in a circle—three dots in each side segment.
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في عهد الامام

المستعصم امير

المؤمنين

Fi Akad al Imam al Musta'sim Amir al Mu'minin—
in the time of the Imam al Musta'sim, the Commander of the Faithful.

Margin

ضرب خمسين وستمائة ٦٥٠

10	[66]1	...	AR 167 1.12	Dehli Hazrat.	Ditto, but no signs of margin on this side.
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Reverse.	Provenance	References, and Remarks
7	8	9

DEVA.

Chauhan horseman to right. Around in Nagri characters <i>Sri Cha [hada] deva.</i>	Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.	<i>Th. Chron.</i> No. 39 and <i>I. M. C.</i> , No. 77, page 24.
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631-637 A. H ; 1233-1239 A.D.

Bull sitting to left, over it in Nagri characters <i>Sri Sam [anta deva]</i> .	Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.	<i>I. M. C.</i> , No. 100, page 27, and <i>J. A.</i> <i>S. B.</i> , 1880.
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644-664 A. H ; 1246-1265 A.D.

In double square:—

السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا والدين ابوالمظفر محمود بن السلطان	Ditto.	
<i>As Sultan Al'azim Nasir ud duniya wad din Abu al Muzaffar Mahmud bin as Sultan—the great Sultan Nasir ud duniya wad din Abul Muzaffar Mahmud, son of a king.</i>	Ditto	<i>I. M. C.</i> , No. 135, page 32.
Margin-wanting. Ditto but margin:— (Cut off) حضرت دهلی سنہ احدى	Ditto.	
<i>Ba hazrat Dehli Sanah Ahdi....</i>		

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hir a.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

X.—GHIYAS-UD-DIN BALBAN,

11	684	...	^A 164 1.1	...	In double square inscribed within a circle—a little ring on top and bottom : الامام المستعصم امير المؤمنين <i>Al imam al Musta'sim Amir al Mu'minin.</i> Margin— .....اربع وثمانين وستمائة
12	...	...	B 56.5 .6	...	Faint traces of enclosing lines. السلطان الا اعظم غياث الد نيا والدين <i>As Sultan al 'azim Ghiyas ud duniga wad din.</i>
13	...	...	B 55.5 .59	...	Ditto, but enclosing lines more visible.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

664-686 A.H.; 1265-1287 A.D.

<p>In double square as on obverse...</p> <p>السلطان الاعظم غياث الدين والدین ابوالمظفر بابن السلطان</p> <p><i>As Sultan al 'azim Ghiyas ud duniya wad din Abu al Muzaffar Balban as Sultan.</i> Only faint traces of margin.</p> <p>In an area within circle.</p> <p>بابن</p> <p>Around in Nagri characters <i>Ghiyasud din Sri Sultan.</i></p> <p>Ditto, legends more clear.</p>	<p>Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Ditto ...</p>	<p><i>Th. Chron.* No. 113 and I. M. C., No. 156, page 31.</i></p> <p>Ditto.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XI.—MU'IZZ-UD-DIN KAIQUBAD,

14	AR 166 1.15	Dehli Hazrat.	In double square inscribed in a circle—a little ring on top and bottom. <div style="text-align: center;"> الامام المستعصم امير المؤمنين <i>Al imam al Musta'sim Amir al Mu'minin.</i> </div> Margin:— ضرب هذا السكة بحضورت دهلي... <i>Zarb haza as sikka ba hazrat Dehli.....</i>
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XIII.—JALAL-UD-DIN FIRUZ II.

15	694	...	AR 168.5 1.06	Dehli Hazrat.	In double square inscribed in a circle—annulets on top and bottom. <div style="text-align: center;"> الامام المستعصم امير المؤمنين <i>Al imam al Musta'sim Amir al Mu'minin.</i> </div> Margin— ضرب هذا الفضة بحضورت دهلي في سنة اربع وتسعين وستمائة <i>Zarb haza al fizza ba hazrat Dehli fi Sanah Arba wa- tas'in wa Stmiati—Struck silver coin in the capital city of Dehli in the year 694 (A.H. = 1294 A.D.).</i>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

686-689 A.H.; 1287-1290 A.D.

In double square as on obverse.

Presented in 1909
by the A. S. B.

السلطان الاعظم
معز الدنيا والدين
ابو المظفر كيقباد
السلطان

*As Sultan al 'azim Muizzud
duniya wad din Abu al
Muzaffar Kaiqubad as Sultan.*

689-695 A.H; 1290-1295 A.D.

Enclosing lines in fragments—

Ditto ... I. M. C., No. 179,
page 37.

السلطان الاعظم
جلال الدنيا والدين
ابو المظفر فيروز شاه
السلطان

*As Sultan al 'azim Jalal ud
duniya wad din Abu al Mu-
zaffar Firuz Shah as Sultan.*

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XV.—ALA-UD-DIN MUHAMMAD SHAH II,

16	...	...	As 167 95	Dehli Hazrat.	In double square. السلطان الاعظم علاءالدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان <i>As Sultan al 'azim 'Ala ud duniya wad din Abu al Muzaffar Muhammad Shah as Sultan.</i>
17	7	...	As 166 1-1	Darul Islam	Ditto ditto ...

XVII.—QUTB-UD-DIN

716-20 A.H.

18	716	...	B 50-7 Oval 60	...	السلطان الا عظم قطب الد نیا والدين <i>As Sultan-al-'azim Qutb- ud duniya wad din—the great monarch Qutb-ud- Duniya wad din (Pole Star of the World and of the Faith).</i>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

695-715 A.H. ; 1295-1315 A.D.

In double square inscribed in a circle—Annulets on top, bottom and right side—

سكندر الثاني
يمين الخليفة ناصر
امير المؤمنين

Sikandar as sani yamin al Khilafa Nasir Amir al Mu'minin.—The Second Sikandar (Alexander) and right hand of Khalifa, the Defender and Commander of the Faithful.

Margin—

الفضة بحضرت دهلي في سنة
Al fazzat ba hazrat Dehli fi Sanah.

Ditto, but margin—

ضرب هذه الفضة بدارالسلام...سبعماية

Presented in 1909
by the A. S. B.

Ditto.

MUBARAK SHAH I.

1316-1320 A.D.

Within circle—

مبارك شاه

السلطان ابن

السلطان ٧١٦

Mubarak Shah as Sultan ibn as Sultan 716—the Sovereign Mubarak Shah, son of a king; 716 A.H.(=1316 A.D.).

Found near the site of the old Bhogaon Post, district Mainpur; presented by the Government of United Provinces (letter 1355

No. X-C. 10-2
1907, dated
20th March
1907).

Th. Chron. No. 148
and *I. M. C.* No. 256,
page 45.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

QUTB-UD-DIN

19	717	...	B 50.6 Circular .60	...	As previous one ...
20	718	...	B 55.3 Square .55	...	Area within a square, which is at an angle to the sides of coin. قطب الدنيا والدين <i>Qutb-ud-duniya wad din—</i> Pole Star of the World and of the Faith. In corners. [خليفة الله] [ابن المظفر] <i>Khalifatu-allaḥ Abu al</i> <i>Muzaffar.</i>
21	718	...	B 52 .55 sq.	...	Ditto ...
22	719	...	B 53.2 Circular. .64	...	الامام الاعظم قطب الدنيا والدين ٧١٩ <i>Al-imam-al-'azim Qutb-ud-</i> <i>duniya wad din, 719—</i> the great religious chief <i>Qutb-ud-duniya wad din,</i> 719 A.H. (=1319 A.D.)

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

MUBARAK SHAH I—*contd.*

Similar to No. 18, but date 717 A.H.=1317 A.D.	Same as No. 18	I. M. C., No. 257, page 45.
مبارک شاه السلطان ابن السلطان ۷۱۸	Ditto ...	<i>Th. Chron.</i> No. 151.
<i>Mubarak Shah-as-Sultan ibn as-Sultan</i> , 718—the sovereign Mubarak Shah, son of a mon- arch, 718 A.H. (=1318 A.D.).		
Ditto ditto ...	Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.	
ابو المظفر مبارک شاه السلطان [بن] السلطان	As in No. 18 ...	I. M. C., No. 260, page 46.
<i>Abu al Muzaffar Mubarak Shah as-Sultan (bin)-as-Sultan—</i> Abul Muzaffar (father of the victor), Mubarak Shah (son of) a king.		

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XVII—QUTB-UD-DIN

23	719	...	B 53.4 ·57 sq.	...	Same as the coin of 718 A.H.
24	...	...	B 54.8 Almost circular ·63	...	<p>خليفة رب العالمين قطب الدنيا والدين</p> <p><i>Khalifatu Rabb-il-Alamin Qutb-ud-duniya wad din —the Khalifa (Vicar) of the God of the Worlds Qutb-ud-duniya wad din.</i></p>

XIX.—GHIYAS-UD-DIN

720-725 A.H.

25	B 55.2 Circular ·65	...	<p>السلطان الغازي غياث الدنيا والدين</p> <p><i>As-Sultan-al-Ghazi Ghiyas- ud-duniya wad din— the victorious monarch Ghiyas ud duniya wad din (Assister of the World and the Faith).</i></p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

MUBARAK SHAH I—concl'd.

Same as the coin of 718 A.H.; but date 719 A.H. (= 1319 A.D.).	Same as No. 18	I. M. C., No. 264, page 46.
<p>ابوالمظفر مبارك شاه السلطان ابن السلطان الرائق بالله</p> <p><i>Abu-al-Muzaffar Mubarak Shah- as-Sultan ibn as-Sultan-al- wasiq billah—the Sovereign Abul Muzaffar Mubarak Shah, son of the king trusting in God.</i></p>	Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 253, page 45.

TUGHLAQ I.

1320-1324 A.D.

<p>ابوالمظفر تغلق شاه السلطان ۷۲۳</p> <p><i>Abu-al-Muzaffar Tughlaq Shah- as-Sultan 723—the King Abul Muzaffar Tughlaq Shah, 723 A.H. = 1323 A.D.</i></p>	Ditto ...	<i>Th. Chron.</i> No. 164. I. M. C., No. 285, page 48.
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size,	Mint,	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XIX.—GHIYAS-UD-DIN

6	724	...	B 50·8 Oval ·60	...	Same as No. 25, but the first line of the legend is partly illegible.
27	726	...	B 54·2 Oval ·60	...	Ditto ditto ...
28	[72]7	...	B 54·3 almost circular. ·55	...	Ditto ditto ...

XX.—MUHAMMAD III IBN TUGHLAQ,

29	727	...	A 197·9 ·7	Dehli Hazrat.	In circle—the Kalima ... Margin:— هذا الدينار بحضرت دهلي في سنة سبع وعشرين وسبعماية <i>Haza al dinar ba hazrat Dehli fi sanah saba' wa 'ishrin wa saba' maili—</i> This dinar struck in the capital city of Dehli in 727 A.H. (= 1326 A.D.).
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

TUGHLAQ I—concl'd.

Same as No. 25, but date 724 A.H. = 1324 A.D.	Same as No. 25.	As No. 25.
Ditto, but date (72) 6 A.H. (= 1325 A.D.).	Ditto ...	I. M. C., No. 290, page 49. Dr. Hoernle considered it a posthumous coin (J. A. S. B., June 1893) <i>The Chron.</i> (page 191, foot-note) thought it to be the work of an ignorant artificer. With this Mr. Nelson Wright concurs.
Ditto, but perhaps (72) 7 A.H. = A.D. 1326.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.

A.H. 725-752 ; 1324-1351 A.D.

In double circle ... ضرب فی زمن العبد الراجی رحمة الله محمد ابن تغلق <i>Zarb fi zaman al 'Abd ar raji rahmat Allah Muhammad ibn Tughlaq.</i>	Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.	I. M. C., No. 306, page 31.
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XX.—MUHAMMAD III BIN

30	727	...	A 54 ·5	...	In circle محمد بن تغلق شاه <i>Muhammad bin Tughlaq Shah 727 A. H. (= 1326 A. D.).</i>
31	725	...	B 56·4 ·55	...	In circle— المجاهد [في] سبيل الله <i>Al mujahid [fi] sabil Allah —A labourer or a warrior in the way of God.</i>

XXI.—FIRUZ SHAH TUGHLAQ,

32	A 170 ·9	...	In circle. في زمن الامام امير المؤمنين ابو الفتح خلدت خلافة <i>Fi zaman al iman Amir al Mu'minin Abu al Fatha khaladat Khilafat—dur- ing the time of the Imam, Commander of the Faithful Abul Fatha— may his khilafat be perpetuated. Margin— ضرب هذه السكة.....</i>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

TUGHLAQ—concl'd.

<p>In circle:— السلطان العدل</p> <p><i>As Sultan al 'Adil—the Just King.</i></p>	<p>Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.</p>	
<p>In circle:— محمد بن تغلقشاه ۷۲۵</p> <p><i>Muhammad bin Tughlaq Shah 725 (H. = 1324 A.D.).</i></p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 336, page 35.</p>
<p>A.H. 752-790 ; 1351-1388 A.D.</p>		
<p>السلطان الاعظم سيف امير المؤمنين ابوالمظفر فيروز شاه السلطاني خلادت مملكته</p> <p><i>As Sultan al 'azim saif Amir al Mu'minin Abu al Muzaffar Firuz Shah as Sultani Khaladt Mumlikata—the great king- sword of the Commander of the Faithful Abul Muzaffar Firuz Shah—may his rule and king- dom be perpetuated !</i></p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	<p>Ditto, No. 408, page 63.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

FIRUZ SHAH WITH HIS

33	...	...	A 170 ·8	...	In circle. في زمن الامام امير المؤمنين ابي الفتح المعتضد بالله خلدت خلافة <i>Fi zaman al imam Amir al mu'minin Abi al Fatha al mutizid Billah khaladat Khilafata.</i> Margin—illegible.
34	...	...	B 135·5 ·75	...	Ditto, but no margin ...

XXXIII.—BAH

855-894 A.H.

35	887	...	B 146·5 ·64	...	في زمن امير المؤمنين خلدت خلافته ٨٨٧ <i>Fi zaman Amir-al-Mu'minin khalad Khilafatah 887— In the time of the Com- mander of the Faithful, may his Khilafat be perpetuated, 887 A.H. (= 1482 A.D.).</i>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SON FATHA KHAN.

In circle.

شاه

فتح خان فیروز

جل الله ظلاله

وجلاله

*Shah Fatha Khan Firuz Jalallah
Zalalah [wa] Jalalah*—Glory
be to God's protection and
majesty.

Ditto, but no margin]

...

Presented in 1909
by the A. S. B.

I. M. C., No. 462,
page 67.

Presented in 1909
by the A. S. B.,
found in the
Khaira district,
Bombay.

Ditto, No. 463,
page 67.

LUL LODI.

1451-1488 A.D.

البتوك علي

الرحمن بهلول

شاه سلطان

*Al Mutawakil 'ala al Rahman
Bahul Shah Sultan*—the King
Bahlul Shah trusting in the
Merciful One.

Found in the
Hissar district
and presented by
the Government
of the Punjab
(A. S. B.'s letter
No. 1430, dated
the 28th May
1907).

Ditto, No. 557,
page 78.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XXXIII.—BAHLUL

36	890	...	B 144·6 ·63	...	Same as No. 35, but date 890 A.H. (= 1485 A.D.).
37	891	...	B 146 ·60	...	Ditto, but date 891 A.H. (= 1486 A.D.).
38	892	...	B 144·2 ·65	...	Ditto, but date 892 A. H. (= 1486-87 A.D.).
39	893	...	B 145·7 ·60	...	Ditto, but date 893 A.H. (= 1487 A.D.).

XXXIV.—SIKANDAR

894-923 A.H.

40	895	...	B 145·2 ·65	...	<p>فی زمن امیر المؤمنین خدا خلافتہ</p> <p>۸۹۵</p> <p><i>Vide transliteration and translation on the coins of Bahlul Lodi. Date 895 A.H. (= 1489 A.D.).</i></p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SHAH LODI—*concl'd.*

Same as No. 35	...	Found in the Hissar district and presented by the Government of the Punjab (A. S. B.'s letter No. 1430, dated the 28th May 1907).
Ditto ditto	...	Ditto.
Ditto ditto	...	Ditto ... I. M. C., No. 560, page 78.
Ditto ditto	...	Ditto ... I. M. C., No. 561, page 78.

LODI.

1438-1517 A.D.

<p>المذكول علي الرحمن سكندر شاه بہلول شاه سلطان</p> <p><i>Al-Mutawakkil 'ala-al-Rahman Sikandar Shah, Bahlul Shah Sultan—the King Sikandar Shah, (son of) Bahlul Shah, trusting in the Merciful One.</i></p>	Ditto ...
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	H ijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XXXIV.—SIKANDAR

41	896	...	B 144.1 .64	...	Same as No. 40. Date 896 A.H. (= 1490 A.D.), and خلد instead of خلد
42	897	...	B 145.3 .68	...	Ditto, but date 897 A.H. (= 1491 A.D.).
43	903	...	B 143.7 .72	...	Ditto, but bolder and in double circle. Date 903 A.H. (= 1497 A.D.).
44	915	...	B 138.1 .66	...	Traces of في زمن المؤمنين المير خلد خلافة ٩١٥
45	917	...	B 137.2 .66	...	<i>Fi zaman al Mu'minin Amir Khalad Khilafatu</i> —915. [المؤمنين المير خلد خلافة] ٩١٧
46	913	...	B 139.5 .7	...	<i>Al Mu'minin Amir Khalad Khilafatah</i> —917. Ditto, but date 918 A.H. (= 1512 A.D.).
47	919	...	B 138.2 .71	...	Ditto, but date 919 A.H. (= 1513 A.D.) and traces of في زمن

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SHAH LODI—*concl'd.*

Same as No. 40 ...	Same as No. 40...	I. M. C., No. 583, page 80.
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 583.
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
Ditto, but traces of المتروك (<i>Al-Mutawakkil</i>) and سلطان (<i>Sultan</i>).	Found in the Gonda district, presented by the Government of United Provinces 1997 (letter No. —, XII-14 dated the 19th December 1908).	I. M. C, No. 597, page 82.
Ditto, but the word المتروك is more visible.	Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 599.
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 600.
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 601.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XXXVI—SHER SHAH, SURI—

48	947	...	AR 174.5 .95	...	In square— لااله الا الله محمد رسول الله <hr/> السلطان العادل Margins— Top—ابوبكر Right—faint traces of عمر Bottom—عثمان Left—علي
49	948	...	AR 176 1.15	Jahanpanah (a part of Dehli).	Ditto, but margins clearly visible.
50	949	...	AR 179 1.2	Gwalior ...	In square— the Kalima Margins— Top—عثمان العفان Bottom—ابابكر الصديق Right—علي المرتضى Left—عمر الفاروق (For transliteration and meaning cf. No. 53 below).





Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

946-952 A.H. ; 1539-1545 A.D.

<p>In square ...</p> <p>شیر شاه السلطان خالد الله ملكه وسلطانہ ۹۴۷ সের সাহি</p> <p><i>Sher Shah as Sultan Khalad Allah Mulkaḥu wa Sultanahu</i> 947. Below in Nagri characters—<i>Sher Shahi</i>.</p> <p>Margins— Top—traces of الدنيا Right—والدين Bottom—ابوالمظفر Left—</p> <p>Ditto, but date 948 A.H. (= 1541 A.D.).</p> <p>In ن of السلطان which is written above the first part of the word, a six-legged svastika.</p>	<p>Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 20, page 85.</p>
<p>In square</p> <p>سلطان شیر شاه خالد الله ملكه ۹۴۹ সের সাহি</p> <p>(<i>Sher Shahi</i> in Nagri character).</p> <p>Margins— Left السلطان العادل Top ابوالمظفر فريد Right الدنيا والدين Bottom ضرب گوالير</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Ditto, No. 628, page 86.</p>
<p>In square</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Ditto, No. 621, page 85.</p>

Serial No.	Year		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SHER

51	951	...	^{AR} 172.7 1.25	...	In circle—the Kalima in large coarse letters. Margins—  السلطان العادل ابو بكر عمر عثمان علي  <i>As Sultan al 'Adil 'Abu-bakr, 'Umar, 'Usman 'Ali.</i>
52	951	...	^{AR} 173 1.05	...	Ditto, but in smaller letters, and in margin mint mark  after عثمان and العادل
53	958	...	^{AR} 173.5 1.22	...	ISLAM SHAH, 952-60 A.H.; In square the Kalima. Margins :— Bottom—  ابابكر الصديق (Ababakr, the true.)

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SHAH—concl'd.

<p>In circle ...</p> <p>شاه السلطان شیر خالد الله ملكه وسلطانه</p> <p><i>Shah as Sultan Sher Khalad Allah Mulkahu wa Sultanahu.</i></p> <p>Margin—</p> <p>فرید الدین والدين</p> <p>১৫১ ১৫১</p> <p><i>Farid ud duniya wa'ddin Abu- al Muzaffar 951 (A.H=1544 A.D.) Sher Shah (in Nagri cha- racter).</i></p> <p>Ditto, in smaller letters, but margins:—</p> <p>فرید الدین والدين</p> <p>১৫১ ১৫১</p> <p>১৫১ ১৫১</p> <p><i>১৫১ ১৫১ (in Nagri character).</i></p>	<p>Presented in 1909 by the A.S.B.</p> <p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 671, page 94.</p> <p>Ditto, No. 674, page 95.</p> <p>...</p>
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1545-1552 A. D.

<p>In square area—</p> <p>اسلام شاه ابن شیر شاه سلطان خالد الله ملكه ۹۵۸</p>	<p>Found in village Kata, thana Khairwa in the district of Mirza- pur; presented by the Govern- ment of the United Pro- vinces (letter</p>	<p><i>Chroicles No. 359.</i></p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

ISLAM

					<p>Left—</p> <p>عمر الفاروق</p> <p>'Umar-al-Faruq ('Umar, the discerning).</p> <p>Top—</p> <p>عثمان العغان</p> <p>'Usman-al-Iffan ('Usman, the defender).</p> <p>Right—</p> <p>علي المرتضى</p> <p>'Ali-al-Murtaza ('Ali, the Chosen).</p>
54	958	...	$\overline{\text{A}}$ 172 1.25	Dehli (?) ...	Ditto ...
55	959	...	$\overline{\text{A}}$ 174 1.25	...	Ditto ...
56	960	...	$\overline{\text{A}}$ 175 .95	Narnol ...	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SHAH—concl'd.

<p>ইসলাম শাহি (in Nagri character) <i>Islam Shah ibn Sher Shah Sul-</i> <i>tan Khalad 'Allah Mulcahu</i> 958 <i>Sri Islam Shahi.</i></p> <p>Margins— Right—جلال الدنيا <i>Jalal-ud-duniya</i> (the glory of the world)</p> <p>Bottom— والدين ابوالمظفر <i>Wad din Abual-Muzaffar.</i></p> <p>Left— السلطان عادل <i>As Sultan 'Adil</i> (the just king) Top—Solomon's seal and 774.</p> <p>Ditto, but in the left margin numerals 477.</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Ditto, but margins— Bottom—ضرب نازول Right—بن ابوالمظفر Top and left—cut off.</p>	<p>224 No. ——— of X-C. 27-2 1907, dated the 16th January 1907).</p> <p>Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 809, page 115.</p> <p>Ditto, No. 810, page 115.</p> <p>Ditto, No. 796, page 112.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XXXVIII.—MUHAMMAD

960—964A.H ;

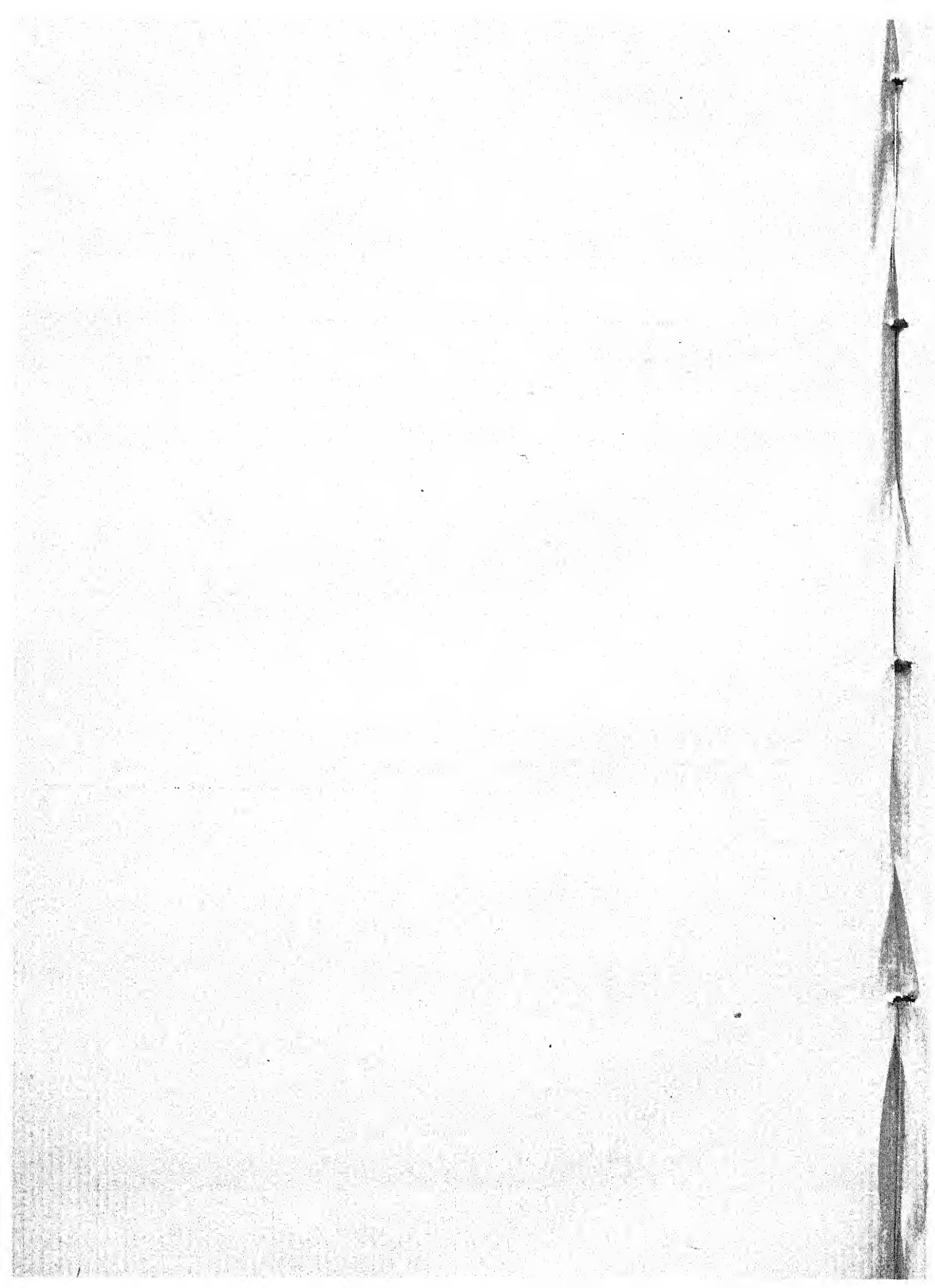
57	961	...	^{AR} 173 07, X-12	...	<p>In square the Kalima—</p> <p>Margins—</p> <p>Bottom— ابو بكر صديق</p> <p>Left— عمر الفاروق</p> <p>Top— عثمان العفان</p> <p>Right— على المرتضى</p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

ADIL SHAH.

1552-1556 A.D.

<p>In square— سلطان محمد عادل خدا الله ملكه وسلطانه على امرة ঐশ্বরতান মহমদ (in Nagri character). Margins— Top— مبارک الدنیا والدین Left— ابرو المظفر Right— ۹۶۱</p>	<p>Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 879, page 125.</p>
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“The alien intruders on Indian soil, whether kings or generals, who have left numismatic evidence of their presence in and near the dominion of Altamash” are, according to Thomas,* the following :—

- I. Taj-ud-din Yalduz.
- II. Ala-ud-din Muhammad Khawarazmi.
- III. Jalal-ud-din Mankbarnin ibn Ala-ud-din.
- IV. Changiz Khan.
- V. Saif-ud-din Hasan Qarlagh.
- VI. Uzbek Pai (another general of Jalal-ud-din).
- VII. Nasir-ud-din Qubacha of Sind.

The Shillong Cabinet has only one billon specimen of Taj-ud-din Yalduz's coinage, and one copper specimen minted in the name of Hasan Qarlagh. Yalduz was a favourite slave of Muhammad ibn Sam, and after his death became ruler of Ghazni. From here he was driven eastward in 611 A.H. by Ala-ud-din Khawarazmi and the coin catalogued below is almost certainly from some Indian mint. Saif-ud-din Qarlagh was a general of Jalal-ud-din Mankbarnin, who “was left in charge of the dependencies of Ghor and Ghazni by that monarch on his departure from India *en route* for I'raq in A.H. 620.” He was ultimately in 636 A.H. driven by the Mongols into Sind, and met his death in that year while besieging Multan. He was thus a contemporary of Queen Raziya.

* Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli, pages 84 and 85.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

TAJ-UD-DIN YALDUZ.

1	B 50 ·55	...	<p>السلطان المعظم ابو الفتح يلدز السلطاني</p> <p><i>As Sultan al Muazzim Abu al Fath Yalduz as Sultani.</i></p>
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HASAN QARLAGH,

2	Æ 50·2 ·50	...	<p>Bull, on rump of which is a trident. Above it <i>Sri Hasan Qarlagh</i> in Nagri script.</p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

—C. 612 A.H.; 1215 A.D.

Horseman above. Below a star ; and traces of <i>Sri Hamira</i> in Nagri characters.	Presented in 1909 by the A. S. B.	B. M. C., No. 24, and I. M. C., No. 26, page 19.
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620—636 A.H.; 1223—1238 A.D.

Horseman. Traces of <i>Sri Hamirah</i> .	Found in the Gujranwala district (A. S. B.'s letter No. 720, dated the 15th February 1907).
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The Dehli Emperors conquered the mediæval Hindu kingdoms of the Deccan by a succession of expeditions between 1294 and 1322, but they were unable to exercise any permanent control over the south. At the end of the reign of Muhammad ibn Tughlaq, a general named Hasan Gangu revolted and founded an independent kingdom, which lasted, in name at least, until 1525 A.D. "Either from his having once been in the service of a Brahman, or because he claimed descent from the Sasanid ruler Bahman, son of Ispandiyar, Hasan bore the appellation of Bahman Shah; and by the epithet Bahmani, derived therefrom, the kings of his house are known." ⁽¹⁾ The capital of the Bahmani kings was at first Gulbarga (the Ahsanabad of the coins: in the west of the present Hyderabad State), but later was moved to the adjacent town of Bidar, or Muhammadabad. The kingdom reached its fullest extent during the prosperous reign of Muhammad Shah III, and then included practically the whole of the Deccan, save for Khandesh in the west and the Hindu kingdom of Vijaynagar in the south. After this king's death in 1482 gradual distribution of the Bahmani dominions occurred, and before 1512 five kingdoms had sprung out of its ruins.

The Bahmani coinage consisted of gold, silver and copper. The coins are circular in size, and are interesting as displaying various new titles of a religious character. The gold and silver issues vary in weight from 164 to 195 grains, but some fractional silver pieces were also struck by the first two kings, apparently $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a *tankah*. In type, the coins follow generally the Dehli coinage.

(1) Irvine "*Imperial Gazetteer*," Vol. II, p. 382.

			A. H.	A. D.
1. Hasan Gangu	...	...	748	1347
2. Muhammad Shah, I	...	...	759	1358
3. Mujahid Shah	...	...	776	1375
4. Da'ud Shah	...	...	780	1378
5. Muhammad Shah, II	...	...	780	1378
6. Ghiyas-ud-din	...	...	799	1397
7. Shams-ud-din	...	...	799	1397
8. Firuz Shah	...	...	800	1397
9. Ahmad Shah, I	...	...	825	1422
10. Ahmad Shah, II	...	...	838	1435
11. Humayun Shah	...	...	862	1457
12. Nizam Shah	...	...	865	1461
13. Muhammad Shah, III	...	...	867	1463
14. Mahmud Shah	...	...	887	1482
15. Ahmad Shah, III	...	...	924	1518
16. Ala-ud-din	...	...	927	1520
17. Wali-ullah Shah	...	...	929	1522
18. Kalim-ullah Shah	...	...	932	1525

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

II.—MUHAMMAD SHAH I,

1	765	...	^{AR} 168·8 1·05	Ahsanabad...	<p>السلطان الحمد والبرهان حامى ملة رسول الرحمن</p> <p><i>As Sultan-al-'ahad walzaman hami millat Rasul-al-Rahman</i>—Sovereign of the time and the age [and] defender of the faith of the prophet [of the Merciful] (<i>i.e.</i>, God).</p>
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VIII.—FIRUZ SHAH,

2	812 (?)	...	^{AR} 166·2 1·0	Ahsanabad	<p>السلطان الحمد والبرهان الرائق بتأييد الرحمن ابوالمظفر</p> <p><i>As Sultan-al-'ahad walzaman-al-wasiq bi ta'id-al-Rahman Abu al-Muzaffar</i>—Sovereign of the time and the age Abul Muzaffar trusting in the support of the Merciful.</p>
3	...	...	^{AE} 77·8 ·66	[Ahsanabad]	<p>In circle ...</p> <p>فیروز شاه بهمنی</p> <p><i>Firuz Shah Bahmani</i> Margin, illegible (? Ahsanabad or ۸۱ = 81).</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

759-776 A.H. ; 1358-1375 A.D.

In square.

ابوالمظفر
محمد شاه ابن
بهمن شاه السلطان

Abu al-Muzaffar Muhammad Shah ibn Bahman Shah as Sultan;—Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Shah, son of the king Bahman Shah.

Margins:—

Top بحضرت *Ba Hazrat.*Right احساناباد *Ahsanabad.*

Bottom ۷۶۵ (765=1363 A.D.)

800-825 A.H. ; 1397-1422 A.D.

In square—

تاج الدنيا
والدين فيروز
شاه السلطان

Taju-ud-duniya wad din (Crown of the world and religion)
Firuz Shah Sultan—

Margins—

Left غرب *Zarb* (traces of)Top بحضرت *Ba Hazrat.*Right احساناباد *Ahsanabad.*

راجی
رضوان
مہمندی

Raji Rizwan Muhaimani—the
suppliant for protecting favour.

...

I. M. C., Nos. 4 to
13, page 200.

Found in the Betul
district. Received
from A.S.B.
in 1907

Th. Chron, page 345.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

IX.—AHMAD SHAH I,

4	837	...	Æ 79.2 ·60	...	<p>Within a circle</p> <p>المصور</p> <p>بنصر الله</p> <p>المنان</p> <p><i>Almansur binasr Allah-al Mannan</i>—protected by the help of God the beneficent.</p>
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X.—AHMAD SHAH II,

5	843	...	Æ 122.5 ·65	...	<p>بإله</p> <p>المستنصر</p> <p>الغنى أبو</p> <p>(أله) ظفر</p> <p><i>Bi Allah-al-Mustansir-al-ghani Abu (al) Muza'ffar</i>—Abul Muza'ffar, seeking the aid of God the enricher.</p>
6	846	...	Æ 79.8 ·60	...	<p>الرائق</p> <p>بنائب الملك لله</p> <p>أبو المظفر</p> <p><i>Al wasiq bita'id al-Malik Lilah Abu-al-Muza'ffar</i>—Abul Muza'ffar, trusting in the help of God the King.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

825 88 A.H ; 1422-85 A.D.

<p>ابرايمغازی احمد شاه السلطان</p> <hr/> <p>۸۳۷</p> <p><i>Abu al-Mughazi Ahmad Shah as Sultan, 837 A.H=(1433 A.D.)</i> —the Sultan Ahmad Shah, father of battles.</p>	<p>Found in the Betul district; received in 1907, from A. S.B.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 16, page 201.</p>
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838-862 A.H.; 1435-1457 A.D.

<p>احمد شاه ابن احمد شاه البهمانی ۸۴۳</p> <p><i>Ahmad Shah, ibn Ahmad Shah al Fahmani 843 A.H. (=1439 A.D.).</i></p>	<p>Found in the Betul district, received from A. S. B. in 1907.</p>	
<p>احمد شاه ابن احمد شاه بهمني ۸۴۶</p> <p><i>Ahmad Shah ibn Ahmad Shah al Bahmani 846 A.H. (=1442 A.D.).</i></p>	<p>Found in the Betul district, received in 1907 from A. S. B.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 25, page 202.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

X.—AHMAD SHAH II,					
7	858 (?)	...	Æ 167.0 70	...	In circle— المشوك على الله الغنى <i>Al Mutawakkil 'al-Allah al-Ghani—trusting in God the enricher.</i> Margin deleted.

XI.—HUMAYUN SHAH,					
8	865 (?)	...	Æ 164.8 73	...	المشوك على الله القوي الغنى ابو المغازي <i>Al Mutawakkil 'ala-Allah-al- gawi-al-Ghani Abu-al Mug- hazi—Abul Mughazi (father of battles), trusting in God the powerful (and) the enricher.</i>
9	...	...	Æ 125.5 65	...	المشوك على كرم الله الغنى . . . <i>Al Mutawakkil 'ala karam Allah . . . al-Ghani.</i>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

825-38 A.H. ; 1422-35 A.D.—concl'd

<p>احمد شاه ابن احمد شاه <u>الوالي البهمنى</u></p> <p>۸۵۸ (?)</p> <p><i>Ahmad Shah, ibn Ahmad Shah al Wali al 'Bahmani, 858 (?) (A.H. = 1453 A.D.).</i></p>	<p>Found in the Be- tul district, re- ceived in 1907 from A. S. B.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 22, page 202.</p>
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862-65 A.H ; 1457-1461 A.D.

<p>همايونشاه ابن احمد بن احمد شاه <u>الوالي البهمنى</u></p> <p>۸۶۵ (?)</p> <p><i>Humayun Shah, ibn Ahmad bin Ahmad Shah al-Wali al-Bah- mani, 865 (?)— Humayun Shah, son of Ahmad, son of Ahmad Shah, the guardian of Bahmani, 865 (?).</i></p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>همايونشاه ابن احمد شاه الوالي البهمنى</p> <p><i>Humayun Shah, ibn Ahmad Shah al-Wali al-Bahmani.</i></p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 33, page 203.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XIII.—MUHAMMAD BIN HUMAYUN,

10	—77	...	Æ 84.6 ·60	...	<p>المتعصم شمس الدنيا والدين <i>Almut 'asim shams-ud-duniya wa'd din</i> Sun of the world and the religion relying (on God).</p>
11	...	...	Æ 251.5 ·80	...	<p>بإله المتعصم شمس الدنيا والدين <i>Bi Allah-al-Almut'asim</i> (who relies on God). <i>Shams-ud-duniya wa'd din.</i></p>
12	—87	...	Æ 168.0 ·75	...	<p>شمس الدنيا والدين <i>Shams-ud-duniya wa'd din</i></p>
13	...	...	Æ 125.5 ·65	...	As on No. (1) ...
14	...	...	Æ 252.3 ·80	...	<p>بنصر الله المستنصر القوى الفنى <i>Binasr Allah-al-Mustansir-al-Qawi-al-Ghani</i> — the seeker for the aid of God, the powerful and the enricher.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

867-87 A.H. 1463-1482 A.D.

<p>محمد شاه ابن همايون شاه السلطان</p> <hr/> <p>۷۷</p> <p><i>Muhammad Shah, ibn Humayun Shah as-Sultan.—77.</i></p> <p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Found in the Betul district, received in 1907 from A. S. B.</p>
<p>محمد شاه ابن همايون شاه السلطان</p> <hr/> <p>۸۷—</p> <p><i>Muhammad Shah, ibn Humayun Shah as-Sultan and date—87—under a horizontal line.</i></p> <p>As on No. 1 ...</p>	<p>Ditto ... I. M. C., No. 36, page 204.</p>
<p>محمد شاه ابن همايون شاه البهماني</p> <p><i>Muhammad Shah, ibn Humayun Shah al-Bahmani.</i></p>	<p>Ditto ... Ditto.</p>

The five dynasties that rose in the south out of the Bahmani kings were (1) the ‘Adil Shahis of Bijapur, 1490-1686 A.D., (2) the Nizam Shahis of Ahmadnagar, 1490-1637 A.D., (3) Qutb Shahis of Golconda (Hyderabad), 1512-1687 A.D., (4) Imad Shahis of Ellichpur, 1484-1575 A.D., and (5) Barid Shahis of Bidar, 1492-1609 A.D., (Irvine *op cit.*) The Shillong Collection only possesses specimens of the curious rod coins (Larins) of the ‘Adil Shahi dynasty.

Codrington writes as follows regarding these coins :—

“ The curious wire coins called Larin from Lar, a Persian district at the head of the Persian Gulf, where they were produced, were between 200 and 300 years ago the chief currency of the traffic between the Western India coast and that Gulf, so much so that they became a standard of value in the Konkan and Dekkan, and were made there also, the Adil Shah dynasty of Bijapur adopting the pattern.”—*Musalman Numismatics*, page 118.

Sir Walter Elliot, in his “Coins of Southern India,” page 138, also notes that *Larins* were long the currency of the Maldivé Islands, and though the coins there are now of the ordinary form, the name *Lari* is still retained.

From a mention in Ferishta (Brigg’s Translation, Volume III, page 123) of one Kishwar Khan Lary, an adviser of ‘Ali ‘Adil Shah, it appears likely that he was the man who induced the Sultan to imitate the hook money of the former’s native country.

			A. H.	A. D.
1. Abul Muzaffar Yusuf, 'Adil Shah ...			896	1490
2. Isma'il Shah ...	...		916	1510
3. Mallu Shah ...	...	Safar	941	1534
4. Ibrahim Shah ...	...		942	1535
5. 'Ali Shah, I ...	...		965	1557
6. Abul Muzaffar Ibrahim Shah II ...	...		987	1580
7. Muhammad Shah ...	...		1036	1626
Muhammad Shah, tributary rulers under				
Mughuls ...	...		1046	1636
8. 'Ali Shah, II ...	...		1067	1656
9. Sikandar Shah ...	...		1084	1673
Bijapur taken by Aurungzeb!	...		1098	1686

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
	2	3	4	5	6

'ALI 'ADIL SHAH,

1	971	...	AR 73.2 1.6	(Bi) janagar (?)	سلطان علی عادلشاه <i>Sultan 'Ali 'Adil Shah,</i> stamped near the head of a doubled and flattened rod of silver of the size of a crow-quill.
2	...	...	AR 73.3 2.0	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
3	...	...	AR 73.5 1.75	Ditto	Ditto, but <i>Sul</i> of السلطان missing.
4	...	...	AR 73.2 1.35	(Bi)japur	Same as No. 1, but سلط of سلطان missing.
5	...	...	AR 73.2 1.38	(Bija)pur (?)	عادلشاه <i>'Adil Shah.</i>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

965-987 A.H; 1557-1580 A.D.

<p>۹۷۱ ضرب لاری بیجا نگر سنہ <i>Zarb Lari (Bi) janagar Sanah,</i> 971.</p>	<p>Found in the Ratnagiri dis- trict; received from B. B. R. A. S. (letter dated the 30th July 1907).</p>
<p>Ditto, except <i>sanah</i> (date) and ضرب of which are missing.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>
<p>Ditto, but <i>sanah</i> and date not stamped.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>
<p>لاری بیجا پور <i>Lari (Bi)japur.</i></p>	<p>Ditto.</p>
<p>ضرب لاری بیجا پور <i>Zarb Lari (Bi)ja(?)pur.</i></p>	<p>Ditto.</p>

In 1394 A.D. Mahmud Shah, II, Tughlaq appointed a favorite eunuch called Malik Sarwar, otherwise known as Khwaja Jahan, to be the Governor of the Eastern Provinces with his head quarters at Jaunpur, a city on the Gumti, which had been founded 40 years previously by Feruz Shah, III. Khwajan Jahan before his death in 1399 A.D. asserted his independence of Dehli by assuming the title of Sultan-ash-Sharq, King of the East). The dynasty thus founded by him passed to his adopted son Mubarak, and subsequently to the latter's brother, the famous Ibrahim Shah (1400-1440). The dynasty ended with Husain Shah, who was deposed by the Dehli monarch Bahlul Lodi in 1476. He fled to Bengal in 1493 A.D., and is said to have died there in 905 A.H. (1499). Coins bearing his name were, however, minted as late as 910 A.H. (1504 A.D.), and the only Jaunpur coin in the collection is a copper specimen of this date. These coins were probably issued *benami* by Husain Shah of Bengal or one of his Governors. The Sharqi coinage was of gold, silver, billon, and copper, and generally followed the Dehli model.

	A. H.	A.D.
1. Malik Sarwar <i>alias</i> Khwaja Jahan Sultan-ash-Sharq.	796	1394
2. Mubarak Shah, Malik Qaranful ...	802	1399
3. Ibrahim Shah ...	803	1400
4. Mahmud Shah ...	844	1440
5. Muhammad Shah, Bhikan Khan (joint King with Mahmud Shah from 861 A.H.)	833	1458
6. Husain Shah ...	863	1459
Jaunpur was taken by Bahlul Lodi of Delhi.	881	1476
Husain Shah fled for refuge to 'Alaud-din Husain Shah of Bengal after his defeat by Sikandar Lodi of Delhi.	899	1493
Died ...	925	1499

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hij'a.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

VI.—HUSAIN SHAH,

1	910	...	Æ 144.4 ·65	[Jaunpur]	<p>[الخليفة] امير المؤمنين خلد [ت] خليفة ٩١٠ <i>Al [khalifata] Amir-al Mu-</i> <i>'minin khaladat khilafat,</i> 910 A.H. (= 1504 A.D.).</p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

863-881A.H.; 1458-1476 A.D.

Traces of—

حسین شاہ
ابن محمد شاہ
ابن ابراہیم شاہ
سلطانی خلد[ت]

*Husain Shah ibn Muhammad
Shah ibn Ibrahim Shah Sulta-
ni khaladat.*

Found in Kotar,
a village of Rag-
urajnagar Tah-
sil in the Rewa
State (letter No.
2361-73C—160
of 1908, dated
23rd December
1908, from the
First Assistant
to the Agent
to the Governor
General in
Central India).

Malwa is an ancient kingdom lying to the north of the Vin-dhya Range. It was originally under the rule of the Ponwars, who were related to the ancient Moris, a branch of the Mauriyas, and about 390 A.D. Chandra Gupta, II, annexed it to the Gupta Empire. In 1305 A.D. Malwa was included in the Dehli Empire by 'Alauddin Khalji. In 1401 Dilawar Khan Ghori, who had previously served as Governor of the Province under the Dehli Emperors, threw off the imperial yoke and established his capital at Dhar. Malwa continued under its own rulers till 1531, when it was captured by Bahadur Shah, King of Gujarat. The province was finally annexed to the Mughul empire by Akbar in 1570. Mr. Nelson Wright in the Indian Museum Catalogue states that all the first seven kings of Malwa, except Dilawar Khan, struck coins in gold, silver, and copper. Muhammad II, Bahadur Shah, and Baz Bahadur seem only to have issued copper coins. The remaining rulers do not appear to have minted any coins in their own name. Shadiabad (Mandu) is the only mint town recorded on the Malwa coins, prior to those of Nasir Shah, and the name is then replaced by what appear to be mint-marks. Both circular and square, or rectangular coins are known. They are of fine execution, and bear very legible inscriptions.

		A.H.	A.D.
1. Dilāwar Khan Ghori	... ..	804	1401
2. Hoshang Shah Ghori	... ..	808	1405
3. Muhammad I Ghori	... ..	836	1432
4. Mahmud I Khalji	... ..	840	1436
5. Ghiyas Shah Khalji	... ..	873	1468
6. Nāsir Shah Khalji	... ..	906	1500
7. Mahmud II Khalji	... ..	916	1510
Muhammad II Khalji (Rebel)	... ..	916-921	1510-1515
Mālwa taken by Bahadur Shah of			
Gujarat ... ..	... ..	937	1530
Mālwa conquered by Humayun of Dehli	... ..	941	1534
8. Qadir Shah	... ..	943	1536
9. Shuja Khan	... ..	949	1542
10. Bāz Bahadur	... ..	962	1554
Mālwa conquered by Akbar	... ..	968	1560

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

IV.—NASIR SHAH KHALJI,

1	914	...	AR 83.6 Sq. .62	...	<p>الرائق بالصد (لم يز) ل ابوالمظفر ناصر شاه</p> <p><i>Al wasiq bal Samad lam (yiz) li Abu al Muzaffar Nasir Shah—Abul Muzaffar Nasir Shah trusting in the Lord Eternal.</i></p> <p>*/... on ابو of ابوالمظفر</p>
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VII.—MAHMUD SHAH KHALJI,

2	919	...	AR 83.6 Sq. .65		<p>الرائق بالملك الصد يس ابوالمظفر محمود شاه</p> <p><i>Al wasiq bilmulk-as-sam- adisi Abu al Muzaffar Mahmud Shah—Abul Muzaffar Mahmud Shah, trusting (that) dominion is of God. Mark X on ابو of ابوالمظفر</i></p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

906-916 A. H.; 1500-1510 A.D.

ابن غياث شاه | الخلجی

السلطان خلد

ملک ۹۱۴

Found in the
Hushangabad
district. Re-
ceived in 1907,
from the A. S. B.

*Ibn Ghiyas Shah-al-Khalji-as
Sultan Khalad Mulkahu 914*
— son of the Sovereign
Ghiyas Shah Khalji, may God
perpetuate his kingdom.

916-937 A.H. ; 1510-1530 A.D.

ابن ناصرشاه

الخلجی

السلطان خلد

۹۱۹

ملک سنہ

Presented in 1905, I. M. C., No. 88, page
by the Coin 255.
Committee, Ayr-
cliff, Simla.

*Ibn Nasir Shah al Khalji as
Sultan Khalad Mulkahu Sanah,
919 A.H.=(1513 A.D..)*



Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

MAHMUD SHAH

3	919	...	AR 80.5 Sq. .63	...	Same as the last one ...
4	923	...	AR 163.1 Sq. .75	...	Inscription as in No. 2 in a circle, but illegible inscriptions in four corners.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and Remarks.
7	8	9

KHALJI—*concl'd.*

Same as No. 2	...	Found in the Hoshanga b a d district. Received in 1907 from A. S. B.	Duplicate.
Inscription as in No. 2 in a circle but illegible inscriptions in four corners. Date 928 A.H. (1517A.D.) and a  on ç of 		Presented in 1905 by the Coin Committee, Ayrcliff, Simla.	

Gujarat, which was one of the earliest conquests of Muizzuddin Ibn Sam, became independent of Dehli at about the same time as Malwa, and continued so until it was conquered by Akbar in 980 A.H. (1572 A.D.). Ahmad I, the grandson and successor of Zafar Khan, the Governor, who was compelled against his will to assume kingly power, appears to have been the first to strike coins of the Gujarat series. This king was the founder of the city of Ahmadabad. Gujarat kingdom reached its fullest extent during the reign of Mahmud I (1458-1511). He "reduced the forts of Ginnar in Kathiawar and Champanir near Baroda, and founded in their place the towns of Mustafabad and Muham-madabad, in which he established mints." With few exceptions the Gujarat coins are round in shape, the obverse containing the titles of the Sultans and the reverse their proper name sometimes accompanied by their father's name as well.

		A.H.	A.D.
1	Muhammad I (Tatar Khan) ...	806	1403
2	Muzaffar I (Zafar Khan) ...	810	1407
3	Ahmad I ...	813	1410
4	Muhammad, II ...	846	1443
5	Ahmad II ...	855	1451
6	Daud ...	863	1458
7	Mahmud I ...	863	1458
8	Muzaffar II ...	917	1511
9	Sikandar ...	932	1525
10	Mahmud II ...	932	1525
11	Bahadur ...	932	1526
12	Muhammad III ...	943	1536
13	Mahmud III ...	943	1536
14	Ahmad III ...	961	1553
15	Muzaffar III ...	969	1561
	Gujarāt conquered by Akbar ...	980	1572

Serial No.	Year.		Metal weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XV.— MUZAFFAR

969-80 and 991-992 A.H.;

1	978	...	A 72.0 .65	...	<p>[المريد بتأييد الرحمن]</p> <p>شمس</p> <p>الدنيا ولدین</p> <p>[<i>Almuyid Bata'id ar Rah-</i> <i>man</i>] <i>Shams-ud-duniya</i> <i>wad din</i>—<i>Shams-ud-duniya</i> <i>wad din</i>—(supported by the aid of the Compassionate).</p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	Reference and remarks.
7	8	9

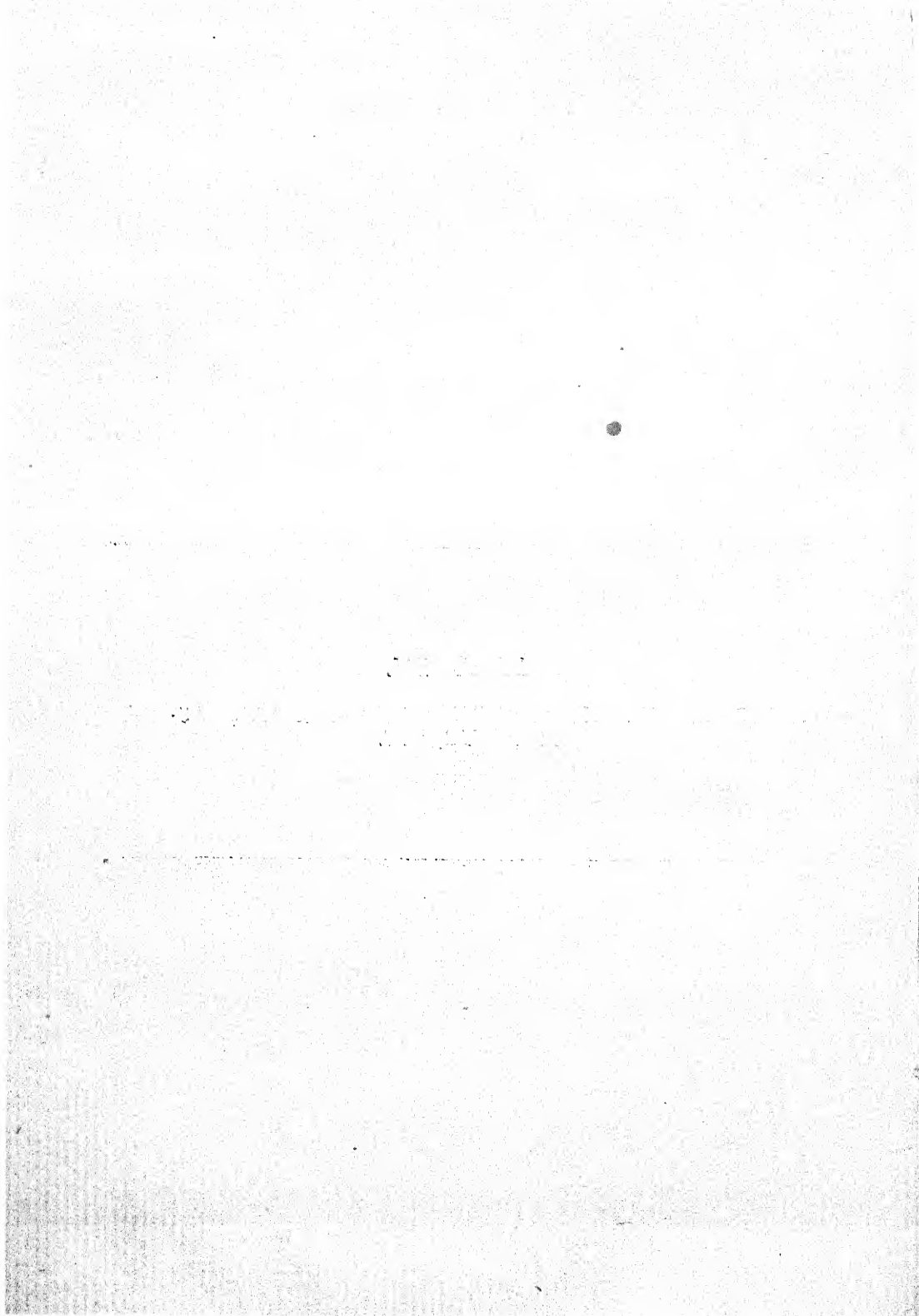
SHAH III.

1561-1572 and 1583-1584 A.D.

السلطان ۹۷۸ مظفر شاه <i>As Sultan 978 A.H. (=1570 A.D.) Muzaffar Shah.</i>	From General Dodson's Collection; received by exchange through Mr. Stapleton—probably ultimately from Junagarh (Western Gujarat).
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PART III.

COINS OF NORTH-EASTERN INDIA—BENGAL, ASSAM,
MANIPUR, ETC.



COINS OF NORTH-EASTERN INDIA, BENGAL, ASSAM,
[MANIPUR, Etc.]

INTRODUCTION.

The coins catalogued in this Part are the most interesting ones in the collection, as they were struck by sovereigns of the old kingdoms, comprised in the existing Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. It is regrettable that the Shillong Cabinet possesses so few Bengal coins, and has no specimens at all of the coins issued by the Hill Tippera State. The collection is comparatively rich in respect of Ahom coins, though there are still many gaps in the series to be filled up, especially as regards gold coins and coins in the Ahom character. A few coins of Nepal are also catalogued in this Part, in view of the relation which this Hill Kingdom had in earlier days with the independent Kingdom and Subahdari of Bengal.

Part III is divided into the following six sections :—

I.—The Coinage of Bengal.

II.—The Coinage of Assam.

III.—Koch Coins.

IV.—Jaintia Coins.

V.—Manipur Coins.

VI.—Nepalese Coins.

In the year 1198-99 Bengal was invaded and conquered by Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji,* one of the generals of Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who was Viceroy of Dehli on behalf of Muhammad of Ghor. Bakhtiyar Khilji expelled the Hindu Sen dynasty, but retained the metropolis at Lakhnauti (Gaur), where it remained for more than three centuries. Bakhtiyar Khilji appears to have found the quasi-indigenous *courie* current in Bengal sufficient for the ordinary wants of trade, and hence he did not issue any coins either in his own name or in that of Qutb-ud-din. Ghiyas-ud-din Iwaz (No. 4), who ruled from 1211 till 1226 A.D., seems to have been the earliest ruler of Bengal to strike coins, but it is to be regretted that they do not bear the name of any mint. The name Lakhnauti probably appears first on coins issued in the name of Queen Raziya of Dehli. The province of Bengal was split up about 1325 A.D. into two parts,—Western and Eastern Bengal,—the seats of Government being respectively Lakhnauti and Sonargaon, 15 miles east of the present Dacca. Separate governors were appointed, and coins began to be struck at both places as well as at Satgaon, the modern Hugli. In 1353 A.D. Ilyas Shāh became independent King of all Bengal, and removed the headquarters of Government to Pandua, 20 miles distant from Gaur, and 12 miles north-east of the modern town of Malda. The Court name of Pandua (Firuzabad) during this period made its appearance on the coins to the total exclusion of Lakhnauti. The name of Sonargaon also disappeared from the coin in the time of 'Azam Shāh (No. 21, 1389—96), and Muazzamabad, a mint probably situated in Mymensingh, appeared instead. Pandua remained the seat of Government during the reign of five successive monarchs, after which Gaur again became the capital. The mint names Husainabad, Nasratabad, Barbakabad, Muhammadabad, and Mahmudabad (places called after various Sultans) refer in all probability to this town. Other names that occur are Fathabad (the modern Faridpur), Chatgaon (Chittagong), and Khalifatabad (near Bagherhat in the Khulna district). From a numismatic point of view the culminating period is reached in the numerous issues of the kings of the Husaini dynasty,—Ala-ud-din Husain, Nasir-ud-din Nasrat, and Ghiyas-ud-din Mahmud,—though the subsequent Suri kings produced better samples of mintage.

In 1572 A.D. the Afghan Daul Kararani (No. 56) chose Tanda, an ancient town in the district of Malda, for his headquarters, and established a mint there. After the final annexation of the province by the Mughals, Governors of Bengal were again appointed, and in 1595 Man Simha, Akbar's

Rajput general, selected Rajmahal (Akbar-nagar) to be the capital of the Province. It was subsequently, however, deserted in favour of Dacca (Jahāngīr-nagar), the seat of Government being removed there in 1608 A.D. by the Mughal Governor Islam Khan. With the exception of a short period, Dacca remained the capital of the province during the whole of the seventeenth century. Its downfall began in 1704, when Murshid Quli Khan transferred the Nazim's (Governor's) headquarters to Murshidabād. Dacca then became the seat of a Naib Nazim (Deputy Governor) and continued to be so till the year 1843, when the last Naib Nazim, Ghazi-ud-din Haidar, died childless, and the family ceased to exist. After the lapse of 200 years, Dacca has now once more regained the proud position of a capital by the formation of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam in October 1905.

Khan Bahādur Saiyid Aulad Hasan in his "Notes on the Antiquities of Dacca" (page 17) states that the Dacca mint was in the old fort on the site now occupied by the Central Jail and the Lunatic Asylum. This fort is said to have been built about the year 1620 A.D. At an earlier date the mint was perhaps somewhere in Islampur, the place where Nawab Islam Khan is supposed to have resided. Coins of all the Mughal Emperors, beginning from Jahāngir and down to Shāh 'Alam II, were struck at the Dacca mint. On acquiring the Zamindari of Calcutta in 1698, the East India Company was first granted the privilege of having their bullion coined at the mints of the Nawab of Bengal, which were at Patna, Dacca, and Murshidabād.* After the recapture of Calcutta by the Company, in the beginning of 1757, the right to establish a mint of their own was one of the stipulations in the treaty with Siraj-ud-daulah, dated the 7th February of the same year. On the 12th August 1765 the Emperor Shāh 'Alam II granted to the Company the "Diwani of the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa." Soon after the commencement of the Company's administration, the mints at Dacca, Patna, and Murshidabād were closed, and that at Calcutta remained the only mint for the province.

As already noted, the Shillong Cabinet is very poor in the coins of Bengal Kings, but a reference to the Mughal section will show that it possesses a fair number of samples of coins minted at Dacca. The one dated 1608 A.D., when Dacca first became the capital of Bengal, is specially noticeable.

* "History of the Coinage of the Territories of the East India Company in the Indian Peninsula," by E. Thomas, page 32.

SULTANS AND GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

A.—GOVERNORS UNDER THE EMPEROR OF DEHLI.

	A.H.	A.D.	Emperors of Dehli.
1. Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji.	594	1198	Muizz-ud-din Muhammad ihn Sam.
2. Izz-ud-din Shiran ...	602	1205	Qutubuddin.
3. 'Ala-ud-din Mardan ...	605	1208	Ditto.
4. Ghiyas-ud-din 'Iwaz ...	608	1211	Altamsh.
5. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud ...	624	1226	Ditto.
6. 'Ala-ud-din Jani ...	627	1229	Ditto.
7. Saif-ud din Aibak ...	627	1229	Ditto.
8. Izz-ud-din Tughril Tughan Khan.	631	1233	Altamsh. Rukn-ud-din Firuz I, Raziya, Muiz- ud-din Bahram, and
9. Qamar-ud-din Taimur Khan Kiran.	642	1244	'Ala-ud-din Mas'aud.
10. Ikhtiyar-ud-din Yuzbak Tughril Khan (Mughis-ud-din).	644	1246	Nasiruddin Muhammad I.
11. Jalal ud-din Masa'ud Malik Jani	656	1258	Ditto.
12. 'Izz-ud-din Balban ...	657	1258	Ditto.
13. Muhammad Arsalan Tatar Khan.	659	1260	Ditto. and Ghiyasuddin Balban.
14. Sher Khan ...	Uncertain dates.		Ghiyasuddin Balban.
15. Amin Khan ...	Ditto		Ditto.
16. Mughis-ud-din Tughril	677	1278	Ditto.

(House of Balban.)

17. Nasir-ud-din Bughra Khan	681	1282	Ditto, also Kaiqubad, and Kaiumurs.
18. Rukn-ud-din Kaikaus...	691	1291	Firoz II, Ibrahim I, and Muhammad II.
19. Shams-ud-din Firuz Shāh	702	1302	'Ala-ud-din Muhammad II.
*[20. Shihabud din (Western Bengal)]	718	1318	Qutbuddin Mubarak I.
21. Ghiyas-ud-din Bahādur (East Bengal).	710	1310	Muhammad II.
Ditto (all Bengal)	722	1322	Qutbuddin Mubarak I, an Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq.
22. Nasir-ud-din Ibrahim Shāh (Lakhnauti).	724-6	1323-5	Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq.
Bahādur Shāh (restored)	725-31	1324-30	Muhammad ibn Tughluq.
†23. Bahram Shah (East Bengal)	731-9	1330-33	Ditto.
†24. Qadr Khan (Lakhnauti)	726-40	1325-39	Ditto.
†25. 'Izz-ud-din A'zam-ul-Mulk (Satgaon)	724-40	1323-39	Ditto.

* Probably did not rule at all, but was permitted to strike coins by his father, Firuz Shah. Bahadurs early coins also do not indicate independent rule.

† These were only Governors under Muhammad ibn Tughlaq, and almost certainly did not strike coins in their own name.

B.—INDEPENDENT KINGS.

(House of Balban.)

	A.H.	A.D.	<i>Emperors of Delhi.</i>
26. Fakhr-ud-din Mubarak Shāh (East Bengal).	739-50	1338-49	Muhammadan ibn Tughluq.
27. Ikhtiyar-ud-din Ghāzi Shāh (East Bengal).	750-3	1349-52	Ditto.
28. 'Ala-ud-din 'Ali Shāh (West Bengal).*	740-6	1339-45	Ditto.

(House of Ilyas Shah.)

29. Shams-ud-din Ilyas Shāh	739	1338	Ditto, also Firuz III.
30. Sikandar Shāh, I ...	759	1358	Firuz III, Tughlaq II, and Abubakr.
31. Ghiyas-ud-din A'zam Shāh	792	1389	Muhammad IV, ibn Firuz Sikandar I, Mahmud II. Nasrat. (Interregnum.)
32. Saif-ud-din Hamza Shāh	814	1411	Daulat Khan Lodi.
33. Shams-ud-din	} Dates uncertain, but not later than 817.		
34. Shihabuddin (perhaps the same as No. 33).			

(House of Raja Ganesk.)

35. Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Shāh.	817	1414	Khizr Khan and Mubarak II.
36. Shams-ud-din Ahmad Shāh	835	1431	Mubarak II and Muhammad V.

(House of Ilyas Shah restored.)

37. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah, I.	846	1442	Muhammad V, 'Alam Shāh, and Bahlul.
38. Rukn-ud-din Barbak Shāh	864	1459	Bahlul.
39. Shams-ud-din Yusuf Shāh	879	1474	Ditto.
40. Sikandar Shāh, II ...	886	1481	Ditto.
41. Jalal-ud-din Fath Shāh...	886	1481	Ditto.

(Hafshi Kings.)

42. Sultan Shahzada Barbak...	892	1486	Ditto.
43. Saif-ud-din Firuz Shāh ...	892	1486	Ditto and Sikandar II.
44. Nasiruddin Mahmud Shāh, II.	895	1489	Sikandar II.
45. Shams-ud din Abu Nasr Muzaffar Shāh.	896	1490	Ditto.

(House of Husain Shah.)

46. 'Ala-ud-din Husain Shāh...	899	1493	Ditto and Ibrahim II.
47. Nasir-ud-din Nasrat Shah	929	1522	Ibrahim II.
48. 'Ala-ud-din Firuz Shah ...	939	1532	Ditto.
49. Ghiyas-ud-din Mahmud Shāh, III.	939	1532	Ditto and Humāyūn.
Conquest by Sher Shāh Suri	945	1538	Sher Shāh.

* First fought against 'Ala-ud-din in West Bengal: became King of all Bengal after tiyar-ud-din's death.

C.—THE AFGHAN SUZERENACY.

	A. H.	A. D.	Emperors of Dehli.
Khizr Khan Governor ...	946	1539	Ditto.
Qazi Fazilat Amin ...	948	1541	Ditto.
Muhammad Khan Sw	952	1545	Islam Shāh.

(House of Muhammad Sur.)

50. Shams-ud-din Muhammad	960	1552	Muhammad 'Adil and Ibrahim III.
Shāh Ghāzi (former Governor).			
51. Ghiyas-ud-din Bahādur	962	1554	Sikandar III, and Akbar.
Shāh, II.			
52. Ghiyas-ud-din Jalal Shāh	968	1560	Akbar.
53. Son of Ghiyas-ud-din Jalal	971	1563	Ditto.
Shāh—name unknown			

(House of Sulaiman Kararani.)

54. Sulaiman Kararani ...	971	1563	Akbar.
55. Bayaz'id Shāh, II ...	980	1572	Ditto.
56. Daud Shāh ...	980	1572	Ditto.
(Conquest of Bengal by the Emperor Akbar and following years).	984	1576	

D.—GOVERNORS UNDER THE MUGHUL DYNASTY.

57. Khan Jahan ...	974	1576	Akbar.
58. Muzaffar Khan ...	987	1579	Ditto.
59. Raja Todar Mal*	988	1580	Ditto.
60. Khan Ā'zim ...	990	1582	Ditto.
61. Shahbaz Khan ...	992	1584	Ditto.
62. Raja Man Simha ...	997	1589	Ditto.
63. Qutbuddin Kakultash...	1015	1606	Jahāngir.
64. Jahāngir Kuli ...	1016	1607	Ditto.
65. Shaikh Islam Khan ...	1017	1608	Ditto.
66. Qasim Khan ...	1022	1613	Ditto.
67. Ibrahim Khan ...	1028	1618	Ditto.
68. Shāh Jahān (in revolt)	1032	1622	Ditto.
69. Khanizad Khan ...	1033	1625	Ditto.
70. Mukarram Khan ...	1035	1626	Ditto.
71. Fidai Khan ...	1036	1627	Ditto.
72. Qasim Khar Jahani ...	1037	1628	Shāh Jahān.
73. Āzim Khan ...	1042	1632	Ditto.
74. Islam Khan Mashadi...	1047	1637	Ditto.

* Commissioned by Akbar to reduce the rebellion in Bengal and Behar.

† First as Deputy of his father Mahabat Khan who was appointed Governor of Bengal after the flight of the prince Shāh Jahān from Bengal.

	A.H.	A.D.	Emperors of Delhi.
75. Prince Shāh Shuja (Itaqad Khan in interval from 1057-1059).	1049	1639	Ditto.
76. Mir Jumla ...	1070	1660	Aurangzeb.
77. Shaista Khan* ...	1078	1663	Ditto.
78. Fida Khan ...	1087	1677	Ditto.
79. Sultan Muhammad 'Azim	1088	1678	Ditto.
80. Shaista Khan ...	1090	1680	Ditto.
81. Ibrahim Khan II ...	1099	1689	Aurangzeb.
82. 'Azim-ush Shan ...	1108	1696	Ditto.
83. Murshid Quli Khan ...	1116	1704	Aurangz b Bahādur Shāh, Jahandar Shāh, Farrukhsiyar, Rafī'uddarjat Rafī-'ud-daula and Muhammad Shāh.
84. Shuja-ud-din Khan ...	1139	1725	Muhammad Shāh.
85. Sarfaraz Khan ...	1151	1739	Ditto.
86. 'Ali Vird Khan ...	1153	1740	Ditto and Ahmad Shāh.
87. Siraj ud daulah ...	1170	1756	'Alamgir II.
88. Mir Jafar ...	1171	1757	Ditto and Shāh 'Alam II.
89. Qasim 'Ali Khan ...	1174	1760	Shāh 'Alam II.
90. Mir Jafar (a second time)	1177	1763	Ditto.
91. Nizam-ud-daulah ...	1179	1765	Ditto.
The East India Company in the same year received from the Emperor Shāh 'Alam II the Diwani of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.			

* He was permitted to govern the province by his deputy Daud Khan till 1074 A.H.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XVIII.—RUKN-UD-DIN

691-702 A.H.;

1	^A 158.2 1.1	[Lakhnauti]	In double square ... السلطان الاعظم ركن الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر كيكائوس سلطان بن السلطان بن سلطان <i>As-Sultan al 'Azim Rukn-ud- Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al- Muzaffar Kai Kaus Sultan bin as-Sultan bin Sultan— The great King Rukn-ud Duniya Wa'd Din (Pillar of the World and of Religion) Abul Muzaffar Kai Kaus, King, Son of the King and Grandson of a King.</i>
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XX.—SHIHAB-UD-DIN

718 A.H.;

2	[718]	...	155.0 .97	[Lakhnauti]	In double square ... السلطان الاعظم شهاب الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر بغده شاه السلطان بن السلطان <i>As-Sultan al-'Azim Shihab-ud- Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al Muzaffar Bughda Shāh as-Sul- tan bin as-Sultan.</i>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	Remarks and references.
7	8	9

KAI KAUS,

1291—1302 A.D.

In double square inscribed in a circle with marginal inscription

الامام
المستعصم امير
المؤمنين

Al imam al must'asim Amir ul mu'minin.—(In the time of) the religious Chief Musta'sim, Commander of the Faithful.

Margin:
Zarab Haz al Fizza
. . miati.

.....

The Chron No. 149; and No. 7, page 147 of Nelson Wright's I. M. C. (differs in reading *as-Sultan* instead of *Sultan* in the last line of obverse).

BUGHDA SHAH,

1318 A.D.

In double square, inscribed in a circle.

الامام
المستعصم امير
المؤمنين

Al imam al must'asim Amir ul mu'minin.—(In the time of) the religious Chief Musta'sim, Commander of the Faithful.

Margin—Fragmentary, but apparently similar to the one in I. M. C.

Received in 1906 from B.B.R.A.S. Found near Murshidabad.

The Chron, p. 197, No. 168; and Nelson Wright's No. 13, page 148.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijri.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XLVI.—'ALA-UD-DIN

899—929-A.H.;

3	89	...	AR 163 6 1·03	Husainālād	السلطان العادل علاءالدنيا والد (بن) ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان <i>As-Sultan al-'Adil 'Ala'ud Duniya Wa'd Din, Abu al- Muzaffar Husain Shāh as- Sultan.</i>
4	899	...	AR 163·2 1·05	Fathābād ...	In a circle, with small loops outside. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ذبحا باد ٨٩٩ The Kalima ('There is no God but God; Muhammad is the Apostle of God') Fathābād—899 A.H.(= 1493 A.D.)

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

HUSAIN SHAH.

1493-1522 A.D.

<p>ابن سيد اشرف حسين خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه حسينا باد ٨٩</p> <p><i>Ibn Saiyad Ashraf Husain Khalad Allah Mulkaḥu wa Sultanahu Husainābād 89—</i> [Coin of] the Just King 'Ala'ud Duniya wa'd Din Abul Muzaffar Husain Shāh, the King, son of Saiyad Ashraf Husain—May God perpetuate his Kingdom and Rule.</p> <p>In a circle with small loops outside.</p> <p>علاء الدنيا والدين ابو الظفر حسين شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه</p> <p><i>'Ala'ud Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al Muzaffar Husain Shāh as Sultan Khalad Allah Mulkaḥu wa Sultanahu.—Ala'ud-duniya Wa'd Din (the Glory of the World and of Religion, Abul Muzaffar Husain Shah, the Sovereign, may God perpetuate his Kingdom and Rule,.</i></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>I. M. C., No. 190, page 175.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>B. M. C., Nos. 113, 114, page 45; I. M. C., No. 139, page 173. Pl. IV, No. 5 of this Catalogue.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijri.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

XLVI—'ALA-UD-DIN,

899—929 A.H. ;

5	913	...	AR 163·3 1·23	Muhammaḍā-lād.	In a double circle, with dots between. السلطان العادل علاءالدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه <i>As Sultan al Adil 'Ala ud Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al Muzaffar Husain Shāh.</i>
6	913	...	AR 163·2 1·24	...	Ditto.

XLVII—NASIR-UD-DIN

929—939 A.H. ;

7	925	...	AR 163·5 1·06	Husainābād	In circle with arabesques outside. السلطان بن السلطان ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين اباد <i>As-Sultan bin as Sultan Nasir ud Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al Muzaffar. Husainabad.</i>
8	925 written 965	...	AR 163·5 1·05	Fathālād ...	السلطان بن السلطان ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فتح آباد ٨٩ <i>As Sultan bin as Sultan Nasir ud Duniya Wa'd Din Abu al Muzaffar Fathabad 89.</i>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

HUSAIN SHĀH—continued.

1493-1522 A.D.

In a double circle, with dots between—

سلطان بن
سید اشرف الحسینی
خالد اللہ ملکہ و سلطانہ
محمد آباد ۹۱۳

Sultan bin Saiyad Ashraf al-Husaini Khalad Allahu Mulka-hu wa Sultanahu. Muhammad-abad, 913 (A.H.=1507 A.D.)

Ditto.

Found in Murshidabad: presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B.'s letter No. 686, dated the 8th February 1907.)

I. M. C., No. 197, page 176.

NASRAT SHĀH.

1522-1532 A.D.

In circle, with arabesques outside.

نصرتشاہ
سلطان ابن حسین شاہ
سلطان سید [اشرف اللہ]
حسینی خالد اللہ ملکہ
و سلطانہ ۹۲۵

Nasrat Shāh Sultan bin Husain Shāh Sultan Saiyad [Ashraf al-] Husaini. Khalad Allah mulkahu wa Sultanahu 925 (H.=1519 A.D.)

نصرتشاہ السلطان
بن حسین شاہ السلطان
[اللہ] حسینی خالد ملکہ
دارالضرب ۹۶۵

Nasrat Shah as Sultan bin Husain Shāh as Sultan [al] Husaini Khalad Mulkahu Darulzarb 965 (wrongly written for 925 A.H.)

Found at Jasodai in the district of Mymensingh; received by exchange in 1908 from Mr. Stapleton.

Ditto

Cf. I. M. C., No. 206, p. 177. Pl. IV, No. 6 of this catalogue.

Cf. B. M. C. (Mahammadan States), No. 139, p. 51.

The founders of the Assamese Kingdom were Shans, who in 1228 A.D., under the leadership of Sukapha, crossed the Patkoi range, which bounds the Brahmaputra Valley at the extreme east, and settled in the neighbourhood of the modern Sibsagar. For about 300 years they remained a unit among the several tribes that then inhabited the Brahmaputra Valley, but about 1530 A.D., under the leadership of Suhunmūn, they succeeded in finally conquering their principal rivals, the Chutiyas and Kacharis, and were brought into intimate contact with the world outside the Assam Valley by an unsuccessful invasion of the Muhammadans, who then ruled over Eastern Bengal. Their success evidently inspired them to imitate the coinage of the Muhammadan Kings of the Husaini dynasty, and in 1543 the first Ahom coin was issued by Suklenmūn, the son of Suhunmūn. This coin has an inscription in the Ahom language and script, and following a statement made in the *Yogini Tantra* that the Ahom country was octagonal, the coins are octagonal instead of round; but in other respects they follow closely coins of Nasrat Shah and Ghyasuddin, two of Ala-ud-din Husain Shah's sons. These Ahom coins seem to have been mainly struck in connexion with the installation ceremony of the Ahom Kings, and very few of them are known. At some subsequent date an annual issue of coins in Bengali script began (*vide* Chakradhvaja's coin in the Cabinet, dated 1535 *Saka*=1633 A.D.), but until the time of Rudra Simha, 1696-1714 A.D., there does not appear to have been any regular issue of coins. Commencing, however, from 1618 *Saka*, specimens of Assamese coinage in Bengali script are known for nearly every year un'til the end of Assamese rule about 1742 *Saka* (=1820 A.D.). Most of the coins have the same inscription, the obverse mentioning the name of the king and the date of the coin, while the reverse contains an invocation to gods and goddesses of the Hindu Pantheon. The most interesting coins of the series are those minted in the name of Siva Simha and Rajesvara Simha. The former king permitted his wives to strike coins on his behalf, and in 1651 *Saka* his queen Pramathesvari for the first time broke away from the Assamese tradition by striking at Garhgaon a square coin in Persian script. The shape of this coin was probably derived from the square Manipuri coins, issued shortly before by Chairomba. Rajesvara experimented in new forms of coinage almost throughout all his reign. Besides ordinary octagonal coins in Bengali script, he struck in the first year of his reign octagonal coins in Ahom script (*vide* coin at bottom of Plate I) and square coins in Bengali script were also issued. Besides these, he issued octagonal coins with a Nagri inscription in 1675 *Saka* and at least two

issues of coins in Persian were also struck,—a square issue in 1674 *Saka* and an octagonal issue in 1685. On both the latter coins the name of the mint, Rangpur, is mentioned.

Towards the end of Assamese rule, the Vaishnava section of the inhabitants of Assam constantly broke out into rebellion against their kings, who were followers of Siva. In the time of Gaurinatha Simha two Vaishnava usurpers began to strike coins in Upper Assam, and the Assamese Kingdom was only saved from immediate dissolution by the temporary intervention of the British in 1794 A.D. Owing to the adoption of a policy of non-intervention, the British soon withdrew, and for nearly 30 years anarchy prevailed. Towards the end of this period, invasions of Burmese occurred, and the last King of Assam, Jogesvara Simha was a puppet of the Burmese Governors. The Burmese appear to have minted an octagonal silver coinage of their own called *Gahuri* Muhurs, with a pig on one side and a floral design, or rude inscription, on the other; but these coins are very rare, and the Shillong Cabinet contains no specimen of them. The last dated coins are those of Chandra Kanta (the predecessor of Jogesvara) minted in *Saka* 1741 and 1742 (=1819 and 1820 A.D.). The aggressions of the Burmese finally led to a British expedition for the purpose of ejecting them from Assam and Manipur. Rangpur was occupied at the beginning of 1825 A.D., and by the treaty of Yandabo, signed on February the 24th, 1826, the Burmese King undertook to have no further dealings with Assam. Owing to the atrocities perpetrated by the Burmese, Assam had fallen into a most deplorable condition, and the administration of the country was entirely conducted for several years after the treaty by British officials. An attempt to reinstate Purandara Simha, who had previously reigned for a short time in 1818 A.D., ended in failure, and from 1838 Assam has formed an integral part of British India. No coins of Purandara Simha have yet come to light.*

* Further details of Assamese coinage may be found in two papers read by Mr. Stapleton before the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1909 and 1910: as well as in a paper by Mr. J. Allan in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1909 (Volume IX).

			A.D.
Sukapha	...	...	... 1228-1268
Suteupha	...	...	... 1268-1281
Subinpha	...	...	... 1281-1298
Sukhangpha	...	...	... 1298-1332
Sukhrangpha	...	...	... 1332-1364
Sutupha	...	...	... 1364-1376
interregnum	...	...	... 1376-1380
Tyaokhamti	...	...	... 1380-1389
interregnum	...	...	... 1389-1397
Sudangpha	...	...	... 1397-1407
Sujangpha	...	...	... 1407-1422
Suphakpha	...	...	... 1422-1439
Susenpha	...	...	... 1439-1488
Suhenpha	...	...	... 1488-1493
Supimpha	...	...	... 1493-1497
Suhungmung or the Dihingia Raja	...	...	... 1497-1539
Suklenmung or the Garhgaya Raja	...	...	... 1539-1552
Sukhampha or Khora Raja	...	...	... 1552-1603
Susengpha <i>alias</i> Burha Raja or Pratapa Simha	...	...	... 1603-1641
Surampha or Bhaga Raja	...	...	... 1641-1644
Sutyinpha or Nariya Raji	...	...	... 1644-1648
Sutamla or Jayadhvaja Simha	...	...	... 1648-1663
Chakradhvaja Simha or Supungmung	...	...	... 1663-1670
Sunyatpha or Udayaditya Simha	...	...	... 1670-1673
Suklampha or Ramdhvaj	...	...	... 1673-1675
Suhung	...	...	... 1675 ...
Gobar	...	...	... 1675 ...
Sujinpha	...	...	... 1675-1677
Sudaipha	...	...	... 1677-1679
Sulikpha or Lara Raja	...	...	... 1679-1681
Supatpha or Gadadhar Simha	...	...	... 1681-1696
Rudra Simha or Sukhrungpha	...	...	... 1696-1714
Siva Simha or Sutanpha	...	...	... 1714-1744

Pramatta Simha or Sunenpha	...	...	1744-1751
Rajesvara Simha or Surempha	...	...	1751-1769
Lakshmi Simha or Sunyeopha	...	...	1770-1780
(Ramakanta—Usurper)	...	...	1769-1770
Gaurinatha Simha or Suhitpangpha	...	...	1780-1795
(Bharatha Simha—Rebel)	...	...	1791—1793&1796-97
(Sarvānanda—Rebel)	...	...	1793—1795
Kamalesvara Simha or Suklingpha	...	...	1795-1810
Chandrakanta Simha or Sudinpha (nominally)	...	...	1810-1818
and also (under the Burmese)	...	...	1819-1820
(Brajanatha Simha)	...	February to April	1818
Purandar Simha	...	...	1818-1819
and as King of Upper Assam	...	...	1833-1838
Jogesvara Simha (under the Burmese)	...	...	1821 ...
Burmese Rule	...	...	1819-1825
British Rule began	...	...	1825 ...

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

CHAKRADHVAJA SIMHA *alias*

1	1585	...	AR Oct.* 185 85	...	Four-line legend, (1) <i>Sri Sri Sva</i> (2) <i>rga deva Chakra-d va</i> (3) <i>ja Simhasya Saka</i> — (4) (under a horizontal line) 1585— (coin) of Chakradhvaaja Simha, a deity of heaven, 1585 Saka=1663 A.D.
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SUPATPHA *alias*

1681—95

1	1603	...	AR 172.0 88	...	Four-line legend in Ahom language and script, (1) <i>Chao Su</i> (2) <i>pat pha pi</i> (3) <i>n Khun Lak</i> (4) <i>ni Raisan</i> — (The) great Supatpha became (<i>pin</i>) King in the year (<i>Lakni</i>) Raisan (thirty third year of cycle = 1681 A.D.) Winged dragon below, facing right.
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RUDRA SIMHA *alias*

1	1618	...	AR 173.1 90	...	Four-line legend, (1) <i>Sri Srimat</i> (2) <i>Svarga Deva Rudra</i> (3) <i>Simhasya Sa</i> (4) <i>ke</i> 1618— (Coin) of Rudra Simha, a deity of heaven, Saka 1618 (= 1696 A.D.) Winged dragon below facing right.
2	1620	...	AR 172.9 87	...	Ditto; but date 1620 Saka (= 1698 A.D.)

* Except where otherwise stated,

Reverse.	Provenance.	Reference and remarks.
7	8	9

SUPUNGMUNG—1663—1670 A.D.

Four-line legend, (1) *Sri Sri Si*
(2) *va Rama Pada* (3) *ravinda*
Para (4) *yanasya*—Intent on
the lotus of the feet of Siva
and Rama.

Received in 1905
from the Deputy
Commissioner,
Sibságar.

GADADHARA SIMHA.

A.D.

Four-line legend in Ahom
language and script, (1) *Kao*
boi (2) *pha Len* (3) *dan he-u*
(4) *chu*—I pay respect (*boi*)
to Heaven's (*pha*) Lendan
(Indra) by giving (*he-u*) name
(i.e., by dedicating this coin.)
Bird at right bottom.

Presented in 1906
by Srijut Kama-
levara Gohain,
Mauzadar of
Naharani in the
Golághát Sub-
division.

Reference: Coins of
Gadadhara Simha, I.
M. C. No. 4, page 298.
[Redeciphered for this
catalogue by Srijut
Golap Chandra Burua,
late Assamese Transla-
tor to Government.]

SUKRUNGPHA 1693-1714 A.D.

Four-line legend (1) *Sri Sri Ha*
(2) *ra Gauri Pa* (3) *dambuja*
Madhu (4) *karasya*—'A bee on
the lotus-like feet of Hara and
Gauri.'

Found in 1906 in
the Daflating
Tea-garden,
Jorhát Sub-
division, Sib-
ságar.

Reference: I. M. C. No.
1, page 29, where
Ambuja should be read
for *Amrita* (vide
inverted reverse; Pl.
XXIX, No. 3).

Similar

...

...

Ditto.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

RUDRA SIMHA *alias*

3	1621	...	AR 176.1 .87	...	As previous coin; but date 1621 Saka (= 1699 A.D.)
4	1622	...	AR 173.3 .85	...	Ditto; but date 1622 Saka (= 1700 A.D.)
5	1625	...	AR 173.2 .89	...	Ditto; but date 1625 Saka (= 1703 A.D.)
6	1626	...	AR 171.7 .90	...	Ditto; one; but date 1626 Saka (= 1704 A.D.)
7	1630	...	AR 173.6 .91	...	Ditto; but date 1630 Saka (= 1708 A.D.)
8	1632	...	AR 175.0 .90	...	Ditto; but date 1632 Saka (= 1710 A.D.)
9	1633	...	AR 172.1 .88	...	Ditto; but date 1633 Saka (= 1711 A.D.)
10	1635	...	AR 174.1 .87	...	Ditto; but date 1635 Saka (= 1713 A.D.)

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SUKRUNGPHA, 1696-1714 A.D.—*continued.*

As No. 1	...	...	Found in Sibságar, received from A. S. B. with letter No. 1112, dated the 22nd June 1905.
Ditto	...	...	Same as No. 1 ...
Ditto	...	...	Ditto.
Ditto	...	...	Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Sháh of Jorhát (Assam).
Ditto	...	...	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.
Ditto	...	...	Ditto.
Ditto	...	...	Ditto.
Ditto	...	...	Ditto.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

RUDRA SIMHA *alias*

11	1636	...	\overline{AR} 170.9 ·90	...	As previous coin; but date 1636 Saka (= 1714 A.D.) and — a little above & of date.
12	...	...	\overline{AR} 86.6 ·63	...	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Rudra Si</i> (3) <i>mhasya</i> Half-flower to right of <i>Sri</i> .
13	...	...	\overline{AR} 87.2 ·65	...	Similar; but the flower missing.

SIVA SIMHA *alias*

1	1637	...	\overline{AR} 171.7 ·92	...	Four-line legend, (1) <i>Sri Sri-mat</i> (2) <i>Svarga Deva Si</i> (3) <i>ra Simha Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Saka</i> 1637—[coin] of Siva Simha, a deity of heaven, Saka 1637 = 1715 A.D. Winged dragon facing right.
2	1637	...	\overline{AR} 174.8 ·92	...	Ditto ...
3	1637	...	\overline{AR} 173.9 ·90	...	Ditto but the first and second lines read (1) <i>Sri Sri ma</i> (2) <i>t Svarga Deva Si</i> .

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SUKRUNGPHAI 1696-1714 A.D.—*concluded.*

As No. 1 	Presented in 1905 by M u n s h i M u h a m m a d Shāh of Jorhāt.	
Three-line legend (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Siva Pada</i> (3) <i>Prasya</i> , one conspicuous dot to right of <i>Sri</i> .	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea garden.	
Similar, but the dot missing ...	Ditto ...	Pl. II, No. 1.

SUTANPHA, 1714-1744 A.D.

Four-line legend, (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> <i>Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Pada</i> (3) <i>mbu-</i> <i>ja madhuka</i> (4) <i>rasya</i> —A bee on the lotus of the feet of Hara and Gauri.	Presented in 1905, by Munshi Mu- hammad Shāh of Jorhāt.	<i>Cf.</i> I. M. C., No. , page 350.
Ditto ...	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
Ditto ...	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SIVA SIMHA, *alias*

4	1639	...	AR 175.9 .95	...	Same as No. 1, but date 1639 (=1717 A.D.)
5	1641	...	AR 175.0 .95	...	Same as No. 1, but date 1641 (=1719 A.D.)
6	1642	...	AR 174.8 .95	...	Same as No. 1, but date 1642 (=1720 A.D.)
7	1643	...	AR 171.3 .94	...	Same as No. 1, but date 1643 Saka (= 1721 A.D.)
8	1644	...	AR 175.8 .93	...	Ditto, but date 1644 (= 1722 A.D.)
9	1646	...	AR 175.0 .92	...	Ditto, but date 1646 (=1724 A.D.)
10	1654	18	AR 176.4 .87	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri ma</i> (2) <i>t Svarga</i> <i>Deva Si</i> (3) <i>va Simha</i> <i>Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Saka</i> 1654 (5) 18.
11	...	...	AR 87.0 .65	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Siva si</i> (3) <i>imhasya</i> .

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SUTANPHA—continued.

As No. 1	...	...	As last one	...	I. M. C., No. 2, page 300 (' <i>Padam-buja</i> ' should be read for ' <i>Padamrita</i> ').
Ditto		...	Ditto	...	Ditto No. 3.
Ditto	...	...	Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham, Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.		
Ditto	...	...	Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet.		[Found in Secretariat chest.]
Ditto	...	...	Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham.		
Ditto	...	...	Same as No. 1.		
(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gavri pada</i> (3) <i>mbuja madhu</i> (4) <i>karasya</i> .			Ditto.		
(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Siva Pada</i> (3) <i>Parasya</i> —Seven dotted flower on ৭ of পদ.			Ditto.		

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SIVA SIMHA, WITH

1	1646	...	^{AR} 174.0 .95	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Siva</i> (2) <i>Simha</i> <i>Nripamahi</i> (3) <i>shì Sri</i> <i>Phulesva</i> (4) <i>ri Devyah.</i>
2	1647	...	^{AR} 175.5 .95	...	Ditto ...
3	1647	...	^{AR} 174.1 .90	...	Ditto ...
4	1648	...	^{AR} 174.8 .93	...	Ditto ...
5	1649	...	^{AR} 170.5 .88	...	Ditto ...

SIVA SIMHA, WITH QUEEN PRAMATHESVARI

1	1649	...	^{AR} 175.1 .92	...	Same as No. 1 of Phulesvari, substituting the name Pra- mathesvari.
2	1650	...	^{AR} 174.1 .90	...	Ditto ...
3	1651	...	^{AR} 174.0 .90	...	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

QUEEN PHULESVARI.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri Pada</i> (3) <i>Parayanayah</i> (4) <i>Sake</i> 1646—[coin] of Queen Phulesvari, Consort of King Siva Simha, intent on the feet of Hara and Gauri 1646 (=1724 A.D.) Winged dragon facing right.	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	I. M. C., No. 1. page 300.
Ditto, but date 1647 (=1725 A.D.), and seven-dotted flower on ৩ of ২২	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	I. M. C., No. 2, page 300.
Ditto, but the first and the second lines read (1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Padapa</i> and five-dotted flower in front of the dragon.	Ditto.	
Ditto, but date 1648 (=1726 A.D.)	Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 3.
Ditto, but date 1649 (=1727 A.D.)	Ditto.	Pl. II, No. 2.

(A LATER NAME OF PHULESVARI).

Same as No. 5 of Phulesvari. No five-dotted flower in front of the dragon.	Ditto.	
Ditto, but date 1650 (=1728 A.D.)	Ditto.	
Ditto, but date 1651 (=1729 A.D.)	Ditto ...	I. M. C., No. 3, page 30.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SIVA SIMHA WITH

4	1630	15	Ar. 174.2 70	Garhgaon	Persian legend ... شاه شیو سینگ سکه زن چوهر بحکم بیگم پر مهنتی سري شاه Shāh Sheo Singh Sikka zad chu Mīhr ba hukm Begum Prama- thesari Shāh—Shāh Sheo (Siva) Simha. Coin struck as the sun by order of Queen Pramathesvari Shāh.
5	1652	...	Ar. 174.5 92	...	Same as No. 1 ...
6	1653	...	Ar. 173.3 95	...	Ditto ...
7	...	...	Ar. 88.5 66	...	(1) Sri Sri Si (2) va Simh. Nripa (3) Mahishi.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

QUEEN PRAMATHESVARI—*continued.*

<p>ميمنت ما نوس</p> <p>۱۵</p> <p>سنه جلوس</p> <p>ضرب گرجار</p> <p>'Dragon' ۱۶۹۱</p> <p><i>Mimant Mānūs Sani 15 Julūs Zarb Gargaon 1651 "Struck at Garhgaon in the 15th year of his reign of tranquil prosperity." Saka 1651 (=1729 A.D.)</i></p>	<p>Found at Garhgaon in the Sibsagar district, Assam, with 142 duplicates.</p>	<p>Reference : J. A. S. B., Part I, 1904, Extra number, Numismatic Supplement, No. 4, page 114, Pl. II, 16, Pl. IV. No. 7 of the catalogue.</p>
<p>Same as 1, but date 1652 (= 1730 A.D.)</p>	<p>Found in 1906 in the Daflating tea-garden.</p>	
<p>Same as No. 1, but date 1653 (=1731 A.D.).</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 4, page 301.</p>
<p>(1) <i>Sri Prama</i> (2) <i>thesvāri</i>, (3) <i>Devah.</i></p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 5, page 301.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SIVA SIMHA WITH

1	1654	19	AR 175.4 .94	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Siva</i> (2) <i>Simha</i> <i>Nripa udva</i> (3) <i>lladdha</i> <i>Sri mad Ambi</i> (4) <i>ka</i> <i>Devinam.</i> " (Coin) of the much beloved (wife) of King Siva Simha.
2	...	19	AR 86.2 .64	...	<i>Sri Sri Si</i> (2) <i>va Simha</i> <i>Na</i> (3) <i>resvara.</i> Seven- dotted flower below 卐 and five-dotted flower above 卐 of 卐
3	1655	19	AR 174.4 .90	...	Same as 1
4	1656	20	AR 175.3 .90	...	Ditto
5	1657	21	AR 175.9 .90	...	Ditto; seven-dotted flower on the back of the dragon.
6	1658	22	AR 175.4 .92	...	As No. 5

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

QUEEN AMBIKA.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Pada</i> (3) <i>Parayanam</i> (4) <i>Sake</i> 1654, 19 (Regnal year). "Devoted to the feet of Hara and Gauri."	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
(1) <i>Udvallad</i> (2) <i>bha Sri mad-ambi</i> (3) <i>ka Devinam</i> , 19.	Ditto.	
As No. 1, but date 1655 (=1738 A.D.). 19 (Regnal year).	Ditto.	
Ditto, but regnal year 20 ...	Ditto.	
Ditto, but date 1657 (=1735 A.D.) and regnal year 21. Half flower on <i>Gau</i> of <i>Gauri</i> .	Ditto ...	I. M. C., No. 1, p. 301.
Same as previous one, but date 1658 (=1736 A.D.) and regnal year 22. Instead of half-flower, seven-dotted flower over <i>Gau</i> of <i>Gauri</i> , and also a seven-dotted flower above ७ of श्री	Ditto ...	I. M. C., No. 2, p. 302.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SIVA SIMHA WITH

1	1661	26	AR 175.8 .92	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Siva</i> (2) <i>Simha</i> <i>Nripa udva</i> (3) <i>Ulabha</i> <i>Sri Sarve</i> (4) <i>svari Devi-</i> <i>nam</i> , (5) 26.
2	1664	29	AR 120.8 .98	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Siva</i> (2) <i>Simha</i> <i>Nripa udva</i> (3) <i>Ulabha</i> <i>Sri Sarve</i> (4) <i>svari Devi-</i> <i>nam</i> , (5) 29.
3	...	29	AR 85.2 .72	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Si</i> (2) <i>va Simha</i> <i>na</i> (3) <i>resvara</i> . Four-dotted flower below <i>Si</i> of <i>Siva</i> .
4	1665	29	AR 174.7 .95	...	Same as No. 1
5	1665	30	AR 155.5 .92	...	Ditto, but regnal year 30 ...

PRAMATTA SIMHA

1	[1666]	...	AR 175.2 .91	...	Four-line legend in Ahom language and script—(1) <i>Chao Su</i> (2) <i>nen pha pin</i> (3) <i>khun Lakni</i> (4) <i>katkeo</i> . The great <i>Sunenpha</i> be- came king in the year <i>Katkeo</i> (thirty-sixth year of cycle=1744 A.D.)
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

QUEEN SARVESVARI.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Pada</i> (3) <i>Parayanam</i> (4) <i>Sake</i> 1661. Winged dragon facing left.	Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham, Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.	
(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri</i> <i>Pada</i> (3) <i>Parayanam</i> , (4) <i>Sake</i> 1664. Winged dragon facing left.	Found in 1903 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
(1) <i>Udvalla</i> (2) <i>bha Sri Sarve</i> (3) <i>svari Devanam</i> , (5) 29— [coin] of Sarvesvari, the be- loved Queen of the lord Siva Simha.	Ditto ...	I. M. C., No. 2, p. 302. Pl. II, No. 3 of this catalogue.
Same as No. 1, but year 1665 (=1743 A.D.)	Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 3.
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	

alias SUNENPHA.

Legend in Ahom language and script—(1) <i>Kao boi</i> (2) <i>pha</i> <i>len da</i> (3) <i>n hen chu</i> —I offer prayer in the name of the heavenly Lendan. Winged dragon facing left.	Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Kámráp.	I. M. C., page 295
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	2	4	5	6

PRAMATTA SIMHA

2	1667	...	AR 173.7 .92	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (2) <i>Deva Pramatta</i> (3) <i>Simha Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Lake</i> 1667 (= 1745 A.D.). Winged dragon below, facing left.
3	1667	...	AR 44.3 60	...	<i>Sri Sri Pra</i> , (2) <i>matta Simha</i> (3) <i>Nripasya</i> .
4	1668	...	AR 175 .92	...	Same as (2); but <i>Saka</i> 1668 (= 1746 A.D.). Lotus mark behind dragon's tail under date.
5	1668	...	AR 41.8 .52	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Pra</i> (2) <i>matta Simha</i> , (3) <i>Nripasya</i> .
6	1669	...	AR 173.5 .95	...	Ditto; <i>Saka</i> 1669 (= 1747 A.D.). No lotus mark.
7	1670	...	AR 176.5 .92	...	Same as No. 2, but date <i>Saka</i> 1700 (= 1748 A.D.).

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUNENPHA—*continued*.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> , (2) <i>Gauri Charana</i> (3) <i>Kamala Madhu</i> (4) <i>karasya</i> . Four-dotted flower above <i>Gau</i> of <i>Gauri</i> —[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Pramatta Simha, a bee on the lotus of the feet of Hara and Gauri. Saka 1667 (=1745 A.D.).	Purchased in 1905 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp.	I. M. C., No. 3, page 302.
(1) <i>Sake</i> (2) 1667 (=1745 A.D.). Half-flower on top and six-dotted half-flower to left and five-dotted half-flowers to right and bottom.	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
Same as (2) ...	Received in 1905, from Col. Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur.	I. M. C., No. 4, page 302.
(1) <i>Sake</i> (2) 1668 (=1774 A.D.). Half-flower on each side except right.	Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham.	One-fourth rupee.
Same as No. 4 but half-moon with four dots on margin above হর	Presented in 1905 by Mun hi Muhammad Sháh of Jorhát.	I. M. C., No. 5, page 302.
Same as No. 4 ...	Found in Sibságar; received from A. S. B. with letter No. 1121, dated the 22nd June 1905.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

PRAMATTA SIMHA

8	1672	...	AR 175.7 .92	...	Same as 4, but date 1672 (=1750 A.D.)
9	...	...	AR 87.5 .65	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Pra</i> (2) <i>Matta Simha</i> (3) <i>Nripasya</i> .

SUREMPHA ALIAS RAJESVAR

1	1674	...	AR Sq. 173.5 .73	Rangpur ...	<p>شید ماه سلطان چو خور سکه زد این عالم پناه سری راجه سر سکه</p> <p>Persian legend, read from the beginning of the last line, <i>Sri Rajah sar singh zad in alampanah Sikha Sultan chu khurshid [wa] mah</i>—This King Rajesvara Singh, Asylum of the World, struck coin like sun [and] moon.</p>
2	1674	...	AR 174.4 .85	...	<p>(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (2) <i>Deva Sri Rajesva</i> (3) <i>ra Simha Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Sake</i> 1674. Dragon below, facing left. Semi-circle and four dots on margin before <i>Sri</i>.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUNENPHA—*continued*.

Same as No. (4) ...	Found in 1906, in the Daflating Tea-garden.
(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Siva Pala</i> (3) <i>Parasya</i> —seven-dotted flower above ८ of ११	Same as No. 3.

SIMHA—1751-1769 A.D.

<p>مانوس ۱۶۷۴ مبینت سنه جلوس ضرب رنگیر</p> <p>Beginning from the top <i>Mānus</i> 1674 <i>Maimanat Sami Jalūs Zarb Rangpur</i>—Struck at Rangpur (near Sibsāgar) in the year of the reign of tranquil prosperity 1674 (<i>Saka</i>=1752 A.D.) Dragon facing right at bottom (left-hand corner).</p> <p>(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Charana ka</i> (3) <i>mala waka-randa</i> (4) <i>Madhukarasya</i>—[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Rajesvara Simha, a Fee on the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Hara and Gauri; <i>Saka</i> 1674 (=1752 A.D.). Semi-circle and four dots at beginning and end of first line and above <i>Ha</i> of <i>Hara</i>.</p>	<p>Found in Sibsāgar; received from the A. S. B. with letter No. 1108, dated the 22nd June 1905.</p> <p>Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur.</p>	<p>I. M. C., No. 21, page 305.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJESVARA SIMHA 1751-					
3	1675	...	AR 174.4 .85	...	Same as No. 2, but date 1675 Saka (= 1753 A.D.)
4	1675	...	AR 174.4 .85	...	Ditto, but in Nagri script. No. dragon at bottom Semicircle and four dots above <i>Svarga</i> and at end of <i>Nripasya</i> .
5	1677	...	AR 174.2 .85	...	Same as No. 2, but date 1677 Saka (=1755 A.D.)
6	1678	...	AR 173.8 .90	...	Same as No. 2, but date 1678 Saka (=1756 A.D.)
7	1679	...	AR 173.1 .83	...	Same as No. 2, but date 1679 Saka (= 1757 A.D.)
8	1679	...	AR 43.7 .54	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Ra</i> (2) <i>jesvara</i> <i>Sim</i> (3) <i>ha Nripasya</i> .
9	1680	...	AR 174.8 .86	...	Same as No. 2, but date 1680 Saka (=1758 A.D.) and semicircle omitted.
10	1682	...	AR 174.7 .86	...	Ditto, but date 1682 Saka (=1760 A.D.) with semicircle and dots.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUREMPHA.
1769 A.D.

As in No. 2, but semicircle and dots below <i>ra</i> of <i>Rasya</i> .	Purchased in 1009 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp.	I. M. C. No. 5, page 303.
(1) <i>Sri Sri Mahe</i> (2) <i>svari chārana ka</i> (3) <i>mala makaranda ma</i> (4) <i>dhukarasya</i> . Dragon below, facing left.	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	I. M. C. No. 5, page 303.
As in No. 1, but no semicircle and dots below <i>ra</i> (३) of <i>Rasya</i> .	Ditto.	
As in No. 1, but a crescent above <i>Ha</i> of Hara instead of semicircle and dots.	Ditto ...	I. M. C. No. 7, page 303.
Legend same as on No. 2, but only four dots at the beginning and end of the first line and six-dotted flower on <i>Ha</i> of Hara.	Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.	
(1) <i>Saka</i> (2) 1679 (= 1757 A.D.) semicircle and a dot on <i>Saka</i> .	Found in Sibságar; received from A. S. B. with letter No. 1121, dated the 22nd June 1905.	One-fourth rupee. I. M. C. No. 9, page 303.
Same as No. 1, but semicircle omitted.	Presented in 1935 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jerhāt.	
Ditto, but crescent on <i>Sri</i> ...	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	Ditto, ditto No. 12

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

RAJESVARA SIMHA

11	1683	...	AR 174.7 .88	...	Same as No. 2, but date 1683 Saka (=1761 A.D.) and crescent over <i>Sva</i> of <i>Svarga</i> ; no semicircle and dots.
12	1684	...	AR 174.4 .90	...	Ditto, but date 1684 Saka (=1762 A.D.)
13	1685	...	AR 173.8 .82	Rangpur	شید ماه سلطان چو خور سکه زد این عالم پناه سری را چه سرسینگی Beginning from the bottom <i>Sri Rajahsar Singh zad in alam-panah Sikka—Sultan chu khurshid [wa] mah</i> . This King Rajesvara Singh, Asylum of the World, struck coin like sun (and) moon.
14	1686	...	AR 173.5 .86	...	Same as No. 2, but date 1686 Saka (=1764 A.D.)

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUREMPHA—continued.

As in 2, but no five-dotted flower on <i>Ha</i> of <i>Hara</i> and semicircle omitted below <i>ra</i> of <i>rasya</i> .	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea garden, Jorhāt Subdivision, Sib-sāgar.	I. M. C., No. 13, page 80.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, ditto No. 14.
<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت ۱۶۸۵</p> <p>ضرب سنه جلاس</p> <p>زنگیر</p>	Presented by Sri-jut Rasadhar Barāh, Maiz-dar of Panbari, through the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts (letter No. 63 E., dated the 9th May 1903).	I. M. C., page 324, No. 22, and Rodgers' Punjab catalogue N. P. 81. This coin as well as No. (1) confirms the statement on page 180 of Ga't's History that Rangpur was selected as Rajesvara's capital. Pl. IV, No. 8 of the catalogue.
<p><i>Mānūs maimanat</i> 1635 <i>Zarb san</i> <i>Jutūs Rangpur</i>. Struck at Rangpur in the year of the reign of tranquil prosperity, 1685 Saka = 1763 A. D.</p>		
Same as No. 73, but half-moon with a dot (in centre) on <i>Ha</i> of <i>Hara</i> .	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	I. M. C. No. 15, page 303.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

RAJESVARA SIMHA

15	1687	...	^{AR} 173.7 .88	...	Same as No. 2, but no semi-circle, and a crescent on second <i>Sri</i> and date 1687 Saka (=1765 A.D.)
16	1688	...	^{AR} 176.9 .81	...	Same as No. 2, but date 1688 Saka (=1766 A.D.)
17	1689	...	^{A.D.} 173.5 .83	...	Same as 1, but also semi-circle and five dots above <i>Sva Svarga</i> , a crescent on second <i>Sri</i> and date 1689 Saka (=1767 A.D.)
18	1690	...	^{AR} 173.4 .85	...	As in No. 1, but date 1690 Saka (=1768 A.D.)
19	...	...	^{AR} 88.0 .65	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Ra</i> (2) <i>jesvara Simha</i> (3) <i>Nripasya</i> .
20	...	...	15.4 .40	...	<i>Sri Sri Ra</i> (2) <i>jesvara</i> ...
21	...	...	^{AR} 10.6 .35	...	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUREMPHA—concluded.

As in No. 2, but semi-circle with four dots on margin before <i>Sri Sri</i> , half-moon and a dot above second <i>Sri</i> , and seven-dotted flower on <i>Ha</i> of <i>Hara</i> .	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
Same as No. 2, ...	Found in Sibsagar. Received from A. S. B. with letter No. 1126, dated the 22nd June 1905.	I. M. C. No. 16, page 303.
As in No. 3 ...	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
As in No. 3 ...	Ditto.	
(1) <i>Sri Sri Si</i> (2) <i>va pada para</i> , (3) <i>yanasya</i> —crescent over second <i>Sri</i> .	Ditto.	
(1) <i>Simha Nri</i> (2) <i>pasya</i> ...	Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.	$\frac{1}{8}$ rupee.
(1) <i>Simha Nri</i> (2) <i>pasya</i> ...	Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{16}$ rupee.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

LAKSHMI SIMHA

1	...	1	AR 87.2 .65	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri La</i> (2) <i>kshmi Simha</i> (3) <i>Narendrasya</i> .
2	1692	...	AR 175.0 .86	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (2) <i>Deva Sri Lakshmi</i> (3) <i>Simha Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Saka</i> 1692 (=1770 A.D.) Dragon below, facing right. Semi-circle and four dots at beginning of first line on <i>Sva</i> of <i>Svarga</i> and to left of the dragon's tail.
3	1693	...	AR 174.5 .95	...	Ditto, but date 1693 <i>Saka</i> (=1771 A.D.) semi-circle and four dots in front of dragon, before <i>Sri Sri</i> and at end of third line.
4	1694	...	AR 174.2 .90	...	As on No. 3, but date 1694 <i>Saka</i> (=1772 A.D.)
5	1695	...	AR 173.1 .93	...	Ditto, but date 1695 <i>Saka</i> (=1773 A.D.). No semi-circle before dragon.
6	1696	...	AR 175.6 .91	...	Ditto, but date 1696 <i>Saka</i> (=1774 A.D.) Semi-circles omitted.

Reverse.	Provenance.	Reference and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUNYEOPHA, 1770-1780 A.D.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri Pa</i> (3) <i>da parasya</i> , Regnal year (one) at bottom—(Coin) of the King Lakshmi Simha, devoted to the feet of Hara and Gauri.	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri</i> <i>charana ra</i> (3) <i>vinda Maka-</i> <i>randa</i> , (4) <i>Madhukarasya</i> — (Coin) of the Deity of Heaven, King Lakshmi Simha, a bee on the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Hara and Gauri. Semi-circle and four dots at beginning of first line.	Found in 1906 in Daflating Tea- garden.	I.M.C. No. 2, page 304. Pl. II, No. 4 of this catalogue.
Ditto, but semi-circle and dots also at middle of bottom.	Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shah of Jorhat.	Ditto, No. 4.
Ditto, but no semi-circle at bottom.	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
Ditto ...	Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shah of Jorhat.	Reference Smith's I. M. C. No. 5, page 304.
Ditto, but semi-circle and dots only at end of first line.	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	Ditto, No. 6.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

LAKHMI SIMHA,

7	1696	...	AR 44.0 .5	...	<i>Sri Sri La, (2) kshmi Simha (3) Nripasya.</i>
8	1697	...	AR 175.9 .90	...	<i>Sri Sri Svarga (2) Deva Sri Lakshmi (3) Simha Nri- pasya Saka 1697 (=1775 A.D.) Dragon at bottom facing right.</i>
9	1697	...	AR 44.6 .53	...	As No. 7 ...
10	1698	...	AR 174.6 .82	...	Ditto, but date 1698 Saka (= 1776 A.D.) and a curve of four dots only above <i>Sva</i> of <i>Svarga</i> .
11	1701	...	AR 43.6 .53	...	<i>Sri Sri La (2) kshmi Simha (3) Nripasya.</i>
12	1702	...	AR 43.6 .54	...	Ditto ...
13	...	...	AR 85.2 .67	...	As in No. 1 ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUNYEOPHA—continued.

(1) <i>Sake</i> (2) 1696 (=1774 A. D.) semi-circle and a dot on <i>Sake</i> .	Found in Sibságar; received from A. S. S. with letter dated the 22nd June 1905.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Rupee; I. M. C., No. 7, page 304.
(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Charanara</i> (3) <i>bindu Makaranda</i> (4) <i>Madhukarasya</i> .	Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham, Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.	Ditto, I. M. C. No. 8, page 305.
As No. 7, but date 1697 Saka (=1775 A.D.)	As No. 7 ...	$\frac{1}{4}$ Rupee. I. M. C. No. 9, page 305.
Ditto, but a curve of three dots only on margin before <i>Sri Sri</i> .	Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 10.
(1) <i>Sake</i> (2) 1701 (=1779 A.D.) Semi-circle on <i>Sake</i> .	Found in Sibságar; received from A. S. B. with letter dated the 22nd June 1905.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Rupee.
Ditto, but date (=Saka 1702-1780 A. D.)	Ditto.	
As in No. 1, but no regnal year	Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 14.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

LAKSHMI SIMHA

14	...	...	AR 87.2 .65	...	As No. 13 ...
15	...	...	AR 88.3 .65	...	Ditto but <i>n</i> (२) of Narendrasya at the beginning of third line placed at the end of second line after <i>Simha</i> .
16	...	...	AR 85.9 .67	...	Ditto ...
17	...	...	AR 79.7 .65	...	Ditto, but third line reads <i>Nripasya</i> and "Lakshmi" spelt लक्ष्मि
18	...	...	AR 74.7 .65	...	Ditto, but "Lakshmi" is correctly spelt.
19	...	...	AR 83.2 .65	...	Ditto ...

GAURINATHA SIMHA

1	1703	...	AR 174.0 .92	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (2) <i>Deva Sri Gaurina</i> (3) <i>tha Simha Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Saka</i> 1703. Semi-circle with five dots at the beginning of the first line. Winged dragon facing right.
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUNYEOPHA—continued.

As previous one but "Gauri" (গৌরী) in second line instead of "Gauri" (গৌরী).	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
Ditto, but "Gauri" spelt correctly (গৌরী).	Ditto.	
(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>rihara pada</i> (3) <i>parasya</i> . Half moon with dot in centre on <i>Sri</i> .	Ditto.	
Same as 9 and semi-circle with dot at centre at right bottom.	Ditto.	
Ditto, but no semi-circle and dot.	Ditto	... The whole is very crudely executed.
Ditto, but ৩ of <i>Hara</i> omitted at beginning of second line. and Gauri spelt correctly.	Ditto	... Better executed.

alias SUHITPANGPHA 1780-1795 A.D.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Charanara</i> (3) <i>vinda Mak-randa</i> (4) <i>Madhukarasya</i> —[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Gaurinatha <i>Simha</i> , a bee on the nectar of the lotus of the feet of <i>Hara</i> and <i>Gauri</i> —Saka 1703 (= 1781 A.D.) Semi-circle with four dots at the beginning and end of the first line.	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	I.M.O. No. 3, page 305.
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

GAURINATHA SIMHA

2	...	1	AR 89.3 .67	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Gau</i> (2) <i>ri Natha Si</i> (3) <i>mha Nripasya</i> .
3	...	1	AR 87.8 .67	...	Ditto, regnal year 3 (one) at bottom.
4	1704	...	AR 173.7 .92	...	As No. 1, but dragon facing left and no semicircle and dots.
5	1705	...	AR 173.8 .92	...	Similar to No. 1, but date 1705 (= 1783 A.D.) and the dragon facing left. Four dots at the beginning and three at the end of the first line.
6	1705	...	AR 173.9 .98	...	Ditto, but half-flower of five dots at the beginning of the first line.
7	...	5	AR 87.7 .70	...	<i>Sri Sri Gau</i> (2) <i>ri Natha Sim</i> (3) <i>ha Nripasya</i> . Regnal year 5 at bottom.
8	1706	5	AR 174.3 .98	...	As in No. 1, but date 1706 (= 1784 A.D.), dragon at bottom centre facing left, and at bottom left, regnal year 5.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUHITPANGPHA—continued.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri pa</i> (3) <i>da parasya</i> . Regnal year 3 (one), at bottom.	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
As No. 1 ...	Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commis- sioner, Lakhim- pur.	
Similar to No. 1, but three dots at the beginning and end of the first line.	Ditto ...	I. M. C. No. 5, page 305.
Ditto, but semi-circle with four dots at the beginning of the first line.	Ditto.	
Same as No. 2, but no regnal year at bottom.	Ditto.	
Legend as in No. 1; semi-circles with four dots at the begin- ning and at the end of the first line, and half-flower of five dots on <i>Ha</i> of <i>Hara</i> .	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

GAURINATHA SIMHA

9	1706	5	AR 178.9 .92	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri mat Sva</i> (2) <i>rga</i> <i>Deva Sri Gau</i> (3) <i>ri Natha</i> <i>Simhasya</i> (4) <i>Saka</i> 1706. Regnal year 5 below.
10	1707	6	AR 158.4 .87	...	As in No. 1, but date 1707 (= 1785 A.D.). Regnal year 6 in front of the dragon at bottom facing left. No dotted semi- circles.
11	1707	6	AR 173.8 .93	...	Ditto, but four dots be- tween the dragon's face and the regnal year.
12	1707	6 (half cut off.)	AR 175.0 .90	...	Ditto, but crudely executed.
13	...	6	AR 88.2 .72	...	Same as No. 6, but regnal year 6.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUHITPANGPHA—*continued*.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri Pa</i> (3) <i>dambuja Madhu</i> (4) <i>karasya</i> —[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Gaurinatha Simha, a bee on the lotus-like feet of Hara and Gauri, 1706 (=1784 A.D.)—Winged dra- gon at bottom facing right. Five-dotted half-flowers at the beginning and end of the first line and at the end of the last line.	Found in 1905 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	I.M.C. No. 5, p. 306.
As in No. 1, but second and third lines read <i>Gauri Charana ka</i> and <i>mala makaranda</i> respec- tively. Semi-circle and four dots at either end and above first line.	Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shah of Jorhat.	I.M.C., No. 8, p. 306.
Ditto, half-flower of five dots at the beginning, and semi- circle with five dots above and at the end of the first line.	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	Ditto.
Ditto, but half-flower of five dots at the beginning and above the first line. An unre- cognisable figure at bottom.	Ditto	Ditto.
Same as No. (2) ...	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

GAURINATHA SIMHA *alias*

14	...	6	AR 67.9 .66	...	Same as No. 2 ...
15	1708	7	AR 174.2 .88	...	Same as No. 8, but date 1708 (= 1786 A.D.) and regnal year 7.
16	1708	7	AR 174.8 .85	...	Ditto, semi-circle with four dots at the beginning of, and half-flower of four dots above the first line, four dots in front of the dragon's face omitted.
17	...	7	AR 86.6 .66	...	Same as No. 6, but regnal year 7 at bottom.
18	1709	8	AR 173.4 .84	...	Same as No. 6, but date 1709 (= 1787 A.D.) and regnal year 8.
19	...	8	AR 86.7 .67	...	Same as No. 6, but regnal year 8 at bottom.
20	...	9	AR 87.2 .61	...	Ditto, but regnal year 9
21	...	9	AR 88.2 .63	...	Same as No. 2, but regnal year nine (9) at bottom.
22	...	9	AR 87.2 .65	...	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SUHITPANGPHA—*continued*.

As in No. 2, but regnal year 6 at bottom.	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden, Jorhát subdivision, Sibságar.	I. M. C. No. 9, page 306.
Same as No. 8 ...	Ditto.	
Same as No. 11, but unrecognisable figure at bottom omitted.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Same as No. 6 ...	Ditto.	
Same as No. 14 ...	Ditto ...	I. M. C. No. 11, p. 306.
As in No. 5 ...	Ditto.	
Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Same as No. 2, but hard <i>n</i> (न) instead of regnal year.	Ditto.	Pl. II, No. 5.
Ditto, but figure 2 instead of hard <i>n</i> (न).	Dit'o.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

GAURINATHA SIMHA

23	1716	1(?)	AT 176.6 .86	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (2) <i>Deva</i> <i>Sri Gauri Na</i> (3) <i>tha Simha</i> <i>Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Sake</i> 1716— Dragon facing left.
24	1716	...	AR 174.0 .90	...	Same as No. 6, but date 1716 (= 1794 A.D.) and no trace of regnal year.
25	1716	...	AR 176.2 .92	...	Ditto ...
26	1716	1	AR 175.2 .87	...	Ditto, but has figure ३ (<i>one</i>) at left bottom in front of the dragon's head. Dotted semi-circle at the end of and above the first line.
27	1716	1	AR 174.5 .87	...	Ditto, but no figure in front of dragon and dotted semi-circle at the beginning of and above the first line.
28	1716	...	AR 173.0 .88	...	Same as No. 13, but 𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜂 (proba- bly for mint 'Disai'—the Assamese name for Jorhát—) at left bottom in front of dragon's head.
29	1716	...	AR 48.6 .52	...	Same as No. 2 below (𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜂) or perhaps(𑜀𑜂𑜆𑜂).



Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUHITPANGPHA—continued.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Hara</i> (2) <i>Gauri Charana ka</i> (3) <i>mata Makaranda Madhukarasya</i> . Figure one at bottom.	Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham.	
Same as 6, but no dotted semi-circle	Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhāt.	I. M. C., No. 13, p. 306.
Ditto ...	Found in the Daflating Tea-garden.	Ditto.
Ditto dotted semi-circles at either end of the first line and at bottom of the coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto, but figure 3 (one) at right-hand bottom and no dotted semi-circle.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Same as No. (6) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
(1) <i>Sake</i> (2) 1716 (=1794 A.D.) Crescent and a dot over <i>sa</i> of <i>Sake</i> .	Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shah of Jorhāt.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

GAURINATHA SIMHA

30	1716	...	AR 44.1 .12	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Gau</i> (2) <i>ri Natha</i> <i>Si</i> (3) <i>mha Nripasya</i> .
31	[1716]		AR 86.7 .66	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Gau</i> (2) <i>ri Natha</i> <i>Si</i> (3) <i>mha Nripasya</i> ;  at bottom (for Disai).
32	...	16	AR 88.2 .66	...	Ditto, but regnal year 16 at bottom preceded by  .
33	...	16	AR 86.2 .62	...	Ditto, but regnal year 16 followed by a crude star.
34	...	16	AR 85.5 .66	...	Ditto, but regnal year 16 followed by a dot under a curved fish.
35	...	16	AR 86.6 .65	...	Ditto, but no curved fish and dot.
36	1717	...	AR 146.8 .83	...	As in No. 9, but date 1717 (= 1795 A.D.), and no regnal year.
37	...	2 or 6	AR 87.0 .63	...	Same as No. 2, but hard n (or) at bottom.
38	...	...	AR 88.2 .62	...	Same as No. 2

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUPHITPANGPHA—*continued*.

(1) <i>Sake</i> (2) 1716 (=1794 A.D.) Crescent and a dot over <i>Sa</i> of <i>Sake</i> .	Purchased in 1909 through Mr. Botham.	$\frac{1}{4}$ rupee.
(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri Pa</i> (3) <i>da Parasya</i> .	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
Ditto, but Maltese cross in addition at bottom.	Ditto.	
Ditto, but no Maltese cross at bottom.	Ditto.	
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.	
Ditto, but a mark (or ? 6) at bottom.	Ditto.	
Same as No. 9 ...	Ditto.	
Same as No. 2, but regnal year 2 or 6.	Ditto.	
Same as No. 2, *but no regnal year, and struck parallel to obverse.	Ditto.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

GAURINATHA SIMHA *alias*

39	...	...	<i>AR</i> 87.5 .68	...	Same as No. 2	...
40	...	...	<i>AR</i> 85.5 .68	...	Ditto	...
41	...	...	<i>AR</i> 85.0 .65	...	Ditto	...
42	...	...	<i>AR</i> 86.7 .70	..	As in No. 6, but no regnal year.	
43	...	...	<i>AR</i> 88.0 .70	...	Ditto, but second line ends <i>Simha</i> .	
44	...	...	<i>AR</i> 88.1 .61	...	Same as No. 2, but hard <i>n</i> (५) at bottom.	
45	...	...	<i>AR</i> 87.0 .68	...	As in No. 2	...
46	...	...	<i>AR</i> 80.0 .62	...	Same as No. 2, but very crude, figure like 9 at beginning of first line and <i>Da</i> (७) instead of <i>Ha</i> (२) in the third line.	
47	...	...	<i>AR</i> 86.8 .68	...	As in No. 7; no regnal year; a mark like an open umbrella with handle at bottom, and above the first line.	

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SUHITPANGPHA—*continued.*

As in No. 2, but tail of <i>Ha</i> (𑜋) of <i>Hara</i> , and upstroke of <i>Dirghayee</i> (𑜇) are missing.	Found in the Daflating Tea-garden.
Same as No. 2, but reads <i>Charana Parasya</i> , instead of <i>Pada Parasya</i> .	Ditto.
Same as No. 2, but Gauri is spelt 𑜇𑜇𑜇 instead of 𑜇𑜇𑜇	Ditto.
Same as No. 2, excepting regnal year.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Same as No. 2, but hard <i>n</i> (𑜇) at bottom.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
Same as No. 2, but no regnal year.	Ditto.
Ditto, but * above the first line.	Ditto.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

GAURINATHA SIMHA

48	...	...	^{AR} 88.0 ·68	...	As in No. 2, but large circle with a dot in centre at bottom.
49	...	...	^{AR} 86.3 ·63	...	As previous one, but umbrella instead of circle.
50	...	...	^{AR} 88.2 ·72	...	Ditto, but rectangle with diagonals joined instead.
51	...	...	^{AR} 87.7 ·65	...	Ditto, but small Maltese cross instead of the rectangle.
52	...	...	^{AR} 87.8 ·65	...	Ditto, excepting the Maltese cross.
53	...	...	^{AR} 86.7 ·65	...	Ditto, but large Maltese cross at bottom.
54	...	...	^{AR} 86.0 ·70	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Gau</i> (2) <i>ri Natha</i> <i>Sim</i> (3) <i>ha Nripasya</i>
55	...	...	^{AR} 87.0 ·70	...	Ditto
56	...	...	^{AR} 18.2 ·07	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Gau</i> (2) <i>ri Natha</i>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias SUHITPANGPHA—continued.

Same as No. 2 ...	Found in the Daflating garden.	tea
Same as No. 2 ...	Ditto.	
Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Ditto, but small Maltese cross at bottom.	Ditto.	
As in No. 2 ...	Ditto.	
(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri Pa</i> (3) <i>da Parasya</i> . [coin] of king Gauri Nath Simha, devoted to the feet of Hara and Gauri. No date. Coarsely cut (fairly minted).	Ditto.	
Ditto (fairly minted) ...	Ditto.	
(1) <i>Simha Nri</i> (2) <i>pasya</i> ...	Ditto	... 1/4th of rupee. I.M.C., page 306.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

GAURINATHA SIMHA *alias*

57	...	...	AR 11.1 .35	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Gau</i> (2) <i>ri Natha</i> .
58	...	...	AR Cir- cular 5.5 .25	...	(1) <i>Sri</i> (2) <i>Gau</i> ...

SARVANANDA SIMHA

1	1716	...	AR 178.4 .95	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (2) <i>Deva Sri Sarvana</i> (3) <i>nda Simha Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Saka</i> 1716. Dragon below facing left.
2	1717	...	AR 175.2 .95	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (3) <i>Deva Sarvananda</i> (3) <i>Simha Narendraya</i> (4) <i>Saka</i> 1717. Dragon left.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SUHITPANGPHA—concluded.

(1) <i>Simha</i> (2) <i>Nripasya</i> ...	Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.	$\frac{1}{18}$ th of a rupee.
(1) <i>Ri Na</i> (2) <i>thasya</i> ...	Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a rupee.

RAJA OF MATAK, 1903-1795.

<p>(1) <i>Sri Sri Krishna</i>, (2) <i>Charanara Kamala</i> (3) <i>Makaranda Ma</i> (4) <i>dhukarasya</i>— “[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Sarvananda Simha, a bee on the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Sri Krishna; Saka 1716 (= 1794 A.D.) Semi-circle and 4 dots in centre bottom, between 2 groups of 3 dots, 3 dots also at either end of third line.”</p>	Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.	Pl. II, No. 6.
<p>(1) <i>Sri Sri Krishna</i> (2) <i>Pada Padma Dvanda</i> (3) <i>Makaranda brinda</i> (4) <i>Madhukarasya</i>. [coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Sarvananda Simha, a bee on the heaped honey of the two lotus-like feet of Sri Krishna. Saka 1717.</p>	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	The date (1717 S. = 1795 A.D.) on this coin shows that Sarvananda between his insurrection before the English entered in Assam and that of 1805, when he rebelled against Kamalesvara, also broke into insurrection directly after the British left Assam in 1794 A.D. Pl. II, No. 7 of this catalogue.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SARVANANDA

3	...	...	AR 88.2 ·67	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Sa</i> (2) <i>ivananda</i> <i>Si</i> (3) <i>mha Nripasya</i> .
4	...	...	AR 81.8 ·65	...	As No. 3 ...
5	...	...	AR 86.8 ·70	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Sarvā</i> (2) <i>nanda</i> <i>Simha, Na</i> (3) <i>rendrasya</i> .

BHARATHA SIMHA,
AND AGAIN

1	1718	...	AR 172.1 ·87	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Bhagadatta</i> (2) <i>Kuludbhava Sri Bha</i> (3) <i>ratha Simha Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Saka</i> 1718. Dragon below facing left. Semi-circle and 4 dots behind in right bottom corner.
2	...	...	AR 87.8 ·63	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Bha</i> (2) <i>ratha</i> <i>Simha Na</i> (3) <i>rendrasya</i> .
	...	...	AR 87.7 ·65	...	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SIMHA—continued.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Kri</i> (2) <i>shna Chara-na ma</i> (3) <i>dhukarasya</i> .—Half-flower of five dots at bottom, and a group of three dots at each end of the first line.	Found in 1906 in the Daflating tea-garden.	Cf. No. 4, page 60, Part IV of the Catalogue of the Coins collected by Mr. C. J. Rodgers and purchased by the Government of the Punjab, for an undated $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee of Sarvananda. Pl. II, No. 10 of this catalogue.
(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Krishna Madhu</i> (3) <i>karasya</i> .—Half-flower of six dots at the end of the first line and a group of three dots at the beginning of and below the third line.	Found in 1906 in the Daflating tea-garden.	Pl. II, No. 9.
(1) <i>Sri Sri Kri</i> (2) <i>shna pada</i> Pa (3) <i>rayanasya</i> .	Ditto ...	Pl. II, No. 8.

RAJA OF RANGPUR, 1791-93 A.D.
IN 1796-97 A. D.

(1) <i>Sri Sri Krishna</i> , (2) <i>Chara-naravinda</i> , (3) <i>Makaranda Pramatta</i> (4) <i>Madhukarasya</i> ; "[Coin] of King Bharatha Simha of the excellent lineage of Bhagadatta, a bee intoxicated with the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Sri Krishna; Saka 1718 (= 1796 A. D.) Semi-circle and four dots over <i>Krishna</i> ."	Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.	I. M. C., page 306.
(1) <i>Sri Sri Kri</i> (2) <i>shna Pada</i> Pa (3) <i>rayanasya</i> .—" [Coin] of King Bharatha Simha devoted to the feet of Sri Krishna."	Found in the Daflating Tea-garden, Jorhát, Sibságar, 1906.	
Ditto ...	Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	

KAMALESVARA SIMHA

1	^R 87.8 .68	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Ka</i> (2) <i>malesvara</i> <i>Si</i> (3) <i>mha Nripasya.</i>
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CHANDRA KANTA SIMHA, 810-18 A.D.

1	1741	...	^R 174.8 .85	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (2) <i>Deva</i> <i>Sri Chandra Ka</i> (3) <i>nta</i> <i>Simha Narendrasya</i> (4) <i>Saka 1741.</i>
2	...	...	^R 86.8 .65	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Chandra</i> (2) <i>Kanta Simha</i> (3) <i>Naren-</i> <i>drasya.</i>

BRAJANATHA SIMHA, FEBRUARY 1818

1	1739	...	176.1 .90	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Svarga</i> (2) <i>Deva</i> <i>Sri Brajna</i> (3) <i>tha Simha</i> <i>Nripasya</i> (4) <i>Saka 1739.</i> Dragon below facing left.
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

alias KINÁRAM, 1795-1810 A.D.

(1) *Sri Sri Ha* (2) *ra Gauri*
Chara (3) *na Parasya* —
“[Coin] of the King Kamales-
vara Simha, devoted to the feet
of Hara and Gauri.”

Found in the Dafla-
ting Tea-garden,
1906.

I. M. C. No. 1, page
307.

RESTORED IN 1819 A.D. BY THE BURMESE.

(1) *Sri Sri Hara* (2) *Gauri*
Charanara (3) *vinda Maku-*
randa (4) *Madhukarasya*—
“[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven,
King Chandrakanta Simha. A
bee on the nectar of the lotus-
like feet of Hara and Gauri,
1741 Saka (=1819 A.D.)”

Found in 1906 in
the Daflating
Tea-garden.

Cf. Smith's I. M. C.,
page 307.—This coin
proves that Chandra
Kanta's restoration in
1819 A.D. was not
nominal.
Pl. II, No. 12 of this
catalogue.

(1) *Sri Sri Ha* (2) *ra Gauri Pa*
(3) *da Parasya*.

Ditto.

TILL AT LEAST THE 7TH OF APRIL 1818, A.D.

(1) *Sri Sri Radha* (2) *Krishna*
Charana Ka (3) *mala Maku-*
randa (4) *Madhukarasya*—
“[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven,
King Brajanath Simha, a bee
on the nectar of the lotus-like
feet of Radha and Krishna;
Saka 1739 (=1818 A.D.)”

Presented in 1905
by Munshi Mu-
hammad Shāh
of Jorhat.

I. M. C. No. 1, page
307.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

BRAJANATHA

2	1739	...	^{As} 174.8 .94	...	As No. 1 ...
3	1740	...	^{As} 175.5 .85	...	Ditto ditto, but date 1740 Saka (= 1818-19).
4	...	...	^{As} 87.8 .65	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Bra</i> (2) <i>janatha Si</i> (3) <i>mha Nripasya</i> .
5	...	1(?)	84.1 .64	...	Ditto ...
6	...	...	^{As} 11.0 .33	...	(1) <i>Sri Bra</i> (2) <i>janatha</i> .
7	...	...	^{As} 6.0 .25	...	(1) <i>Sri</i> (2) <i>Bra</i> ...

JOGESVARA SIMHA,

1	...	...	88.0 .63	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri Jo</i> (2) <i>gesvara Si</i> (3) <i>mha Nripasya</i> .
2	...	...	87.4 .64	...	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and Remarks.
7	8	9

SIMHA—concluded.

<i>Sri Sri Radha</i> (2) <i>Krishna Charana Ka</i> (3) <i>Malv Maka-ra da</i> (4) <i>Madhukarasya</i> — "[Coin] of the Deity of Heaven, King Brajanath Simha, a bee on the nectar of the lotus-like feet of Radha and Krishna; Saka 1739(=1818A.D.)"	Found in the Daflating Tea-garden.	The two coins, dated 1739 and 1740 Saka, show that Brajanatha did not rule only in February 1818, as Mr. Vincent Smith says, but at least he reigned up to Tuesday, 7th of April 1818, when the Saka year 1740 began (<i>vide</i> "Cunningham's Indian Era," page 197).
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
(1) <i>Sri Sri Ra</i> (2) <i>dha Krishna Pa</i> (3) <i>da Parasya</i> .	Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ rupee.
Ditto but with '𑂔(<i>ra</i>) and figured 𑂔 (<i>one</i>) at bottom.	Ditto ...	Pl. II, No. 11.
(1) <i>Simha</i> (2) <i>Nripasya</i> ...	Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.	$\frac{1}{16}$ rupee.
(1) <i>ja Na</i> (2) <i>tha Si</i> ...	Ditto ...	$\frac{1}{32}$ rupee.
(c. 1821 A.D.)		
(1) <i>Sri Sri Ha</i> (2) <i>ra Gauri pa</i> (3) <i>da parasya</i> .	Found in 1906 in the Daflating Tea-garden.	
(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> , but <i>gauri</i> spelt as গৌরী instead of গৌরী	Ditto ...	Pl. II, No. 13.

The progenitor of the Koch Kings is said to have been a Mech or Koch, named Haria Mandal, a resident of Chikangram in the district of Goalpara. He married the two daughters of one Haju, Hira and Jira by name, by whom he had two sons. Bisu was the son of the former and Sisu of the latter. The Muhammadans under Husain Shāh conquered Kamata (the former name of Kuch Bihar) about 1493, but retained no permanent hold on the country. After their departure it was divided amongst numerous petty chiefs, of whom Bisu was one. Ultimately, about 1515 A.D., Bisu succeeded in conquering his neighbours, and, being then converted to Hinduism, he assumed the name of Bisva Simha, and removed his capital from Chikangram to the present site of Kuch Bihar. He died about 1540 A.D. "At the time of Bisva Singh's death, his two eldest sons, Malla Deva and Sukladhvaj, were away at Benares, and their brother Nara Simha, taking advantage of their absence, proclaimed himself king." As soon as the news reached Malla Deva and Sukladhvaj, they hastened home and defeated Nara Simha, who fled to Nepal and finally Kashmir. Malla Deva then ascended the throne with the name of Nara Narayana, Sukladhvaj (nicknamed Silarai, King of the Kites, from his rapidity of movement in warfare) being appointed his Commander-in-Chief.

The Koch power reached its zenith during the reign of Nara Narayana, and his conquests are said to have extended over the whole of the Assam Valley, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Manipur, Tippera, and part of Sylhet. When Viryavanta, the chief of the Khairam State in the Khasi Hills, tendered his submission voluntarily, the *Buranjis* state that a condition imposed on him was that his coins should in future be struck in the name of Nara Narayana, with the sign of a mace as a distinguishing mark from those of the Koch Kings' own mint. Specimens of these latter coins, however, have not yet been found, and the Khasi Chiefs have no record that their predecessors ever struck coins of their own.

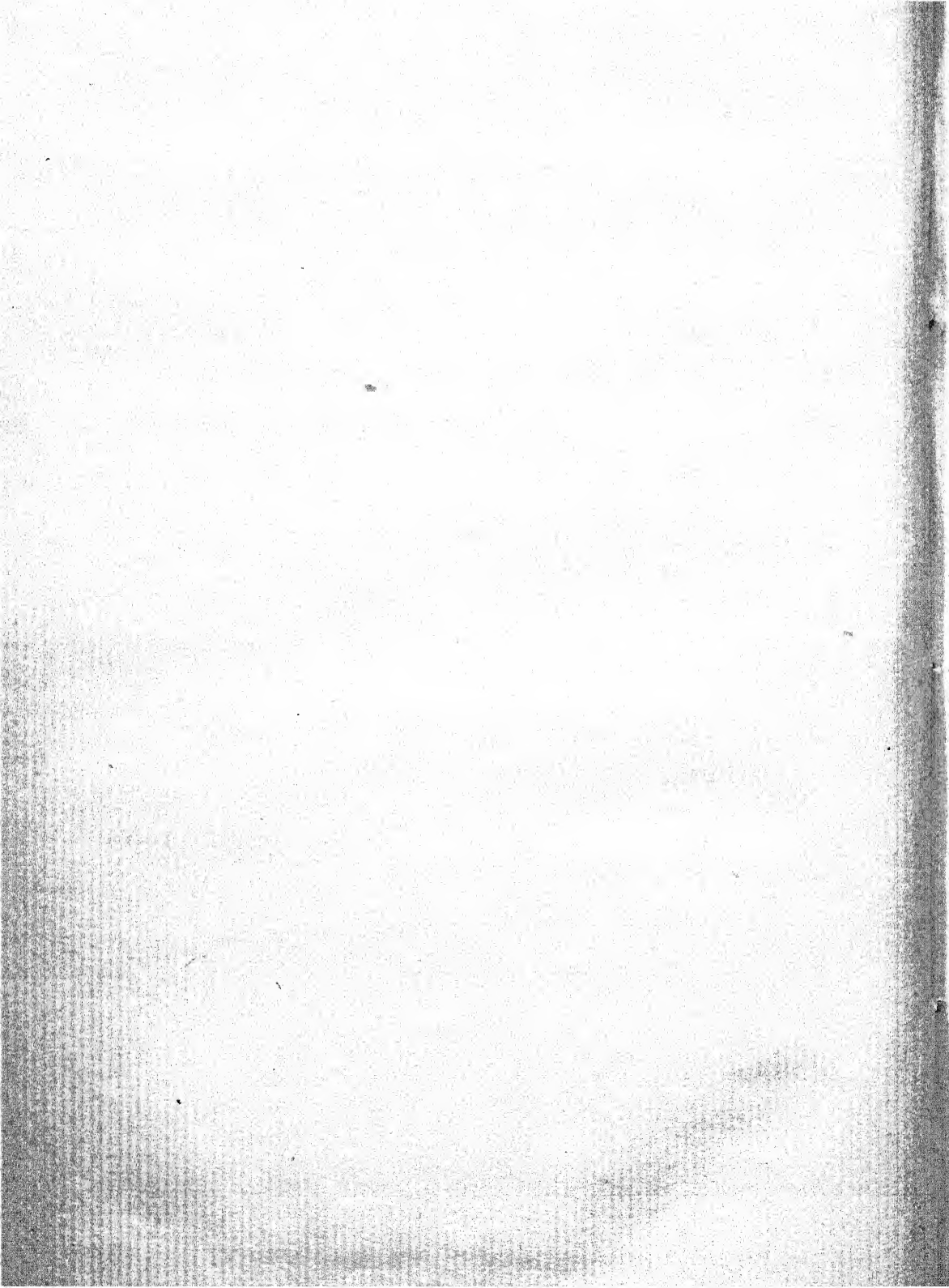
Silarai died, leaving a son named Raghu Deva. Owing to a misunderstanding between him and his uncle, Nara Narayana, the kingdom was afterwards divided between them, the portion west of the Sankosh River being kept by Nara Narayana for himself and his successors, while the tract east of that river was allotted to Raghu Deva. The western kingdom was subsequently called Kuch Bihar. A short history of this State will be found in Volume I of Aitchison's Treaties, pages 99-102. The rule of the

THE COINAGE OF THE KOCH KINGS.

eastern kingdom ended with Bali Narayan's death in 1637, and his successors were gradually reduced to the status of zamindars. The present Bijni and Beltala zamindars are their representatives. Coins of the western kingdom are extant, examples being found in this Cabinet (*vide* also Mr. Stapleton's paper in J.A.S.B., for 1909); but of the eastern kingdom only two coins of Raghu Deva, dated 1510 Saka (1588 A.D.), are known.

Unlike the coinage of the Ahoms, the Koch coins, as far as have come to light, are circular.* The legends in the former are well executed, while those in the full coins of the latter are poor in this respect. The half coins are peculiar as being apparently manufactured by stamping out the centre of a full coin.

* In a few instances catalogued below also oval.



LIST OF KOCH KINGS.

199

In whole Kingdom—

Approximate dates.

Bisva Simha	...	...	1515-1540 A.D.
Nara Narayana	...	...	1540—[1581] „

In Western Kingdom or Kuch Biñar—

Nara Narayana	...	...	[1581]—1584 „
Lakshmi Narayana	...	...	1584—1622 „
Vira Narayana	...	...	1622—1627 „
Prana Narayana	...	...	1627—1666 „
Mada Narayana	...	...	1666—1681 „
Vasudeva Narayana	...	...	1681—1683 „
Mahendra Narayana	...	...	1683—1695 „
Rupa Narayana	...	...	1695—1715 „
Upendra Narayana	...	...	1715—1764 „
Devendra Narayana	...	...	1764—1766 „
Dhairyaendra Narayana	...	...	1766—1771 „
Rajendra Narayana	...	...	1771—1773 „
Darendra Narayana	...	...	1773—1780 „
Dhairyaendra Narayana (again)	...	...	1780—1783 „
Harendra Narayana	...	...	1783—1839 „
Sivendra Narayana	...	...	1839—1847 „
Nripendra Narayana Bhup			Present Maharaja.

In the Eastern Kingdom or Koch Hojo—

Raghu Deva	...	...	1581—1593 „
Parikshit	...	...	1593—1613 „
Bali Narayana (in Darrang)	...	...	1615—1637 „
Mahendra Narayana	...	...	1637—1643 „
Chandra Narayana	...	...	1643—1660 „
Surya Narayana	...	...	1660—1682 „
Indra Narayana	...	...	1682—1725 „

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

WITH LEGENDS IN SANSKRIT
CIR
LAKSHMI NARAYANA.

1	1509	...	AR 152.2 1.2	...	Four-line legend in double circle, with dots within, (1) <i>Sri Sri mat</i> (2) <i>Lakshmi Naraya</i> (3) <i>nasya</i> (4) 1509 under a horizontal line.
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PRAN NARAYANA,
CIRCU

2	[1551]	...	AR 78.1 .86	...	Four-line legend in old Bengali Script, (1) <i>Sri Sri ma</i> (2) <i>Pran Naraya</i> (3) <i>nasya</i> (4) <i>Sake</i> 1551 (=1629 A.D.)
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MADA NARAYANA,

3	AR 72.0 .8	...	Three-line legend in old Bengali Script, (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) (M) <i>ada Naraya</i> (3) [na] <i>sya</i> .
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

AND OLD BENGALI SCRIPT.

CULAR.

1584—1622 A.D.

As on obverse, (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Siva Charana* (3) *Kamala madhu* (4) *karasya* :—" [Coin] of Lakshmi Narayana, a bee on the lotus-like feet of Siva, Saka 1509 " (=1587 A.D.)

Purchased in 1905 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kāmrap. It was collected by the Sub-Deputy Collector of Hajo (page 125 of File IV-E-1106, 1905.).

Cf. J. A. S. B., Part I, No. 3, 1895, page 238. Pl. IV, No. 1 of this catalogue.

1627—1666 A.D.

LAR.

Four-line legend, (1) *Sri Sri* (2) *Charana* (3) *Kamala madh* (4)

Presented by the Maharaja of Kuch Behar (letter No. 117, dated the 23rd April 1909).

1666—1681 A.D.

(1) *Sri Sri* (2) [*Siva*] *Chara* [*na*] (3) [*Ka*] *mala ma*.

Purchased in 1905 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kāmrap. It was collected by the Sub-Deputy Collector of Hajo (page 825 of File IV-E-1106, 1905.).

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

MADA NARAYANA,

4	R 73.2 .75	...	Four-line legend (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) [ma] <i>da Naraya</i> (3) <i>ya Sake</i> (4) cut off.
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RUPA NARAYANA,

5	R 72.6 .75	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Rupa Naraya</i> (3) <i>nasya Sa</i> ,.....
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UPENDRA NARAYANA,

6	R 72.6 .80	...	Three-line legend, (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>pendra Naraya</i> (3) (<i>Sake</i>). This forms part of the full legend <i>Sri Sri Upendra Narayananasya</i> . A horizontal straight line after each line of the legend.
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RAJENDRA NARAYANA

...	...	R 69.6 .79	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri ma</i> (2) <i>jendra Naraya</i> (3) <i>ya Sa</i> .
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

1665—1681 A.D.—concluded.

(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>va Charana</i> (3) <i>Mala Madhu</i> (4) <i>rasya</i> .	Presented by the Maharaja of Kuch Behar (letter No. 117, dated the 23rd April 1909).
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1695—1715 A.D.

(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Siva Chara</i> (4) <i>Kamala ma</i> .	Ditto.
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1715—1764 A.D.

(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Siva Chara</i> [na], (3) [Ka] <i>mala ma</i> [dhukarasya] —“ [Coin] of Upendra Naraya- na, a bee on the lotus-like feet of Siva.”	As No. 3 ...	J. A. S. B., 1895, page 240. Pl. IV, No. 3 of this catalogue.
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1771—1773 A.D.

(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>va Charana</i> (3) <i>mala madhu</i> .	As No. 4.
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Serial No.	Year,		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

HARENDRA NARAYANA,

8	^{AR} 71.6 ·78	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri ma</i> (2) <i>rendra Naraya</i> (3) <i>asya Sa</i> .
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SIVENDRA NARAYANA NARAYANA

9	^{AR} 67.0 ·8	...	Four-line legend in modern Bengali Script, (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Sivendra</i> (3) <i>Narayana</i> (4) <i>Nripa</i> .
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MAHARAJA NRIPENDRAR NARAYANA

CIRCULAR, SIMILAR TO

10	354	...	^{AR} 66.8 ·82	...	Four-line legend modern Bengali Script, (1) a flower <i>Sri Sri</i> , a flower (2) <i>Nripendra Narayana</i> (3) <i>Bhup</i> (4) <i>San 354 Saka</i> . Rim on margin.
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UNASSIGNED

11	^{AR} 38.1 ·70	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>endra Nara</i> (3) <i>Saka</i> .
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

1788—1839 A.D.

(1) <i>Va Chara</i> (2) <i>mala ma</i> (3) <i>dhu ka</i> .	As No. 4 ...	This coin may belong to Dharendra Narayana, but it is assigned to Havendra Narayana on identification by the Kuch Behar State.
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1839—1847 A.D.

(1) Four-line legend in the old Bengali character, (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>va Chara</i> (3) <i>mala ma</i> (4) <i>rasya</i> .	Ditto.
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BHUP (PRESENT RULER OF KUCH BIHAR).

BRITISH FOUR-ANNA PIECE.

In square area (1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Siva Charada</i> (na?) (3) <i>da</i> (ka?) <i>mala mada</i> (dhu) (4) <i>rada</i> (sya?) a crescent. Legend in old Bengali. Ornamented margin.	Ditto.
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HALF COIN, OVAL.

(1) <i>va chara</i> (2) <i>na</i> [ka] <i>mala ma</i>	Presented in 1905 by Colonel Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur.	<i>Vide</i> J. A. S. B., 1895, pages 239-241. It has not been assigned to Upendra Narayana, as only a very doubtful trace is of before & is visible.
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal			
1	2	3	4	5	6

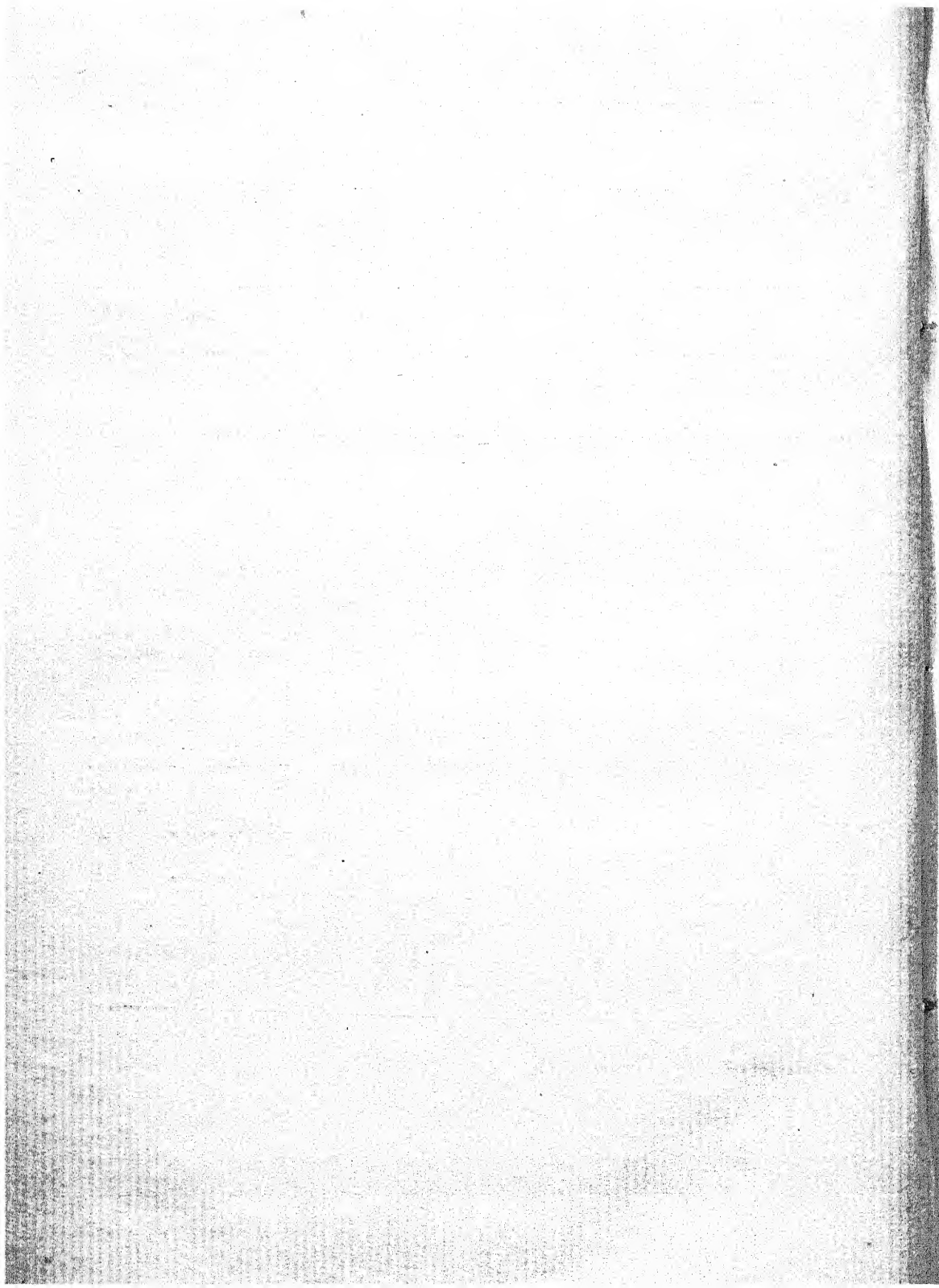
UNASSIGNED

12	...	...	AR 61.0 .77	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri m[at]</i> (2) <i>vendra Naraya</i> (3) <i>Sake.</i>
18	...	...	AR 55.2 .70	...	(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>vendra Nara</i> (3) <i>Sake.</i>
14	...	...	Æ 60.2 .77	...	(1) <i>Traces of Sri</i> (2) <i>vendra Naraya</i> (3) <i>Sake.</i>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

HALF COINS—*continued.*

(1) <i>Sri Sri</i> (2) <i>Siva Chara</i> (3) <i>Kamala Ma.</i>	Same as that of previous one.	As there are two kings, <i>viz.</i> , Devendra and Sivendra, whose names end with the letters 'vendra' (८३२) it is difficult to identify the coin with certainty.
(1) Traces of <i>Sri</i> (2) <i>va Chara</i> (3) <i>ma mala.</i>	Ditto ...	In this coin the letter preceding २ seems to be ३, and therefore it must be a coin of either Darendra Narayana or Harendra Narayana (<i>cf.</i> Pl. XXIV. No. 7, J. A. S. B., Part I, No. 3, 1895).
(1) Traces of <i>Sri</i> (2) <i>va Chara</i> (3) <i>ma mala.</i>	Presented in 1906 by Mr. F. E. Jackson, Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	Pl. IV, No. 4.



The past history of the Jaintia State, which included the Jaintia Hills and a tract of Plains country, called Jaintiapur (the modern Jaintia Parganas), is almost a blank. The tribes inhabiting the hills are called Syntengs. It is not known why the Syntengs—unlike their neighbours, the Khasis, who still preserve their democratic form of Government—united under one ruler, or the reasons which induced the Rajas to leave the hills and settle down in the plains at Jaintiapur. The Jaintia State had a mint at an early date; but it is difficult to say when and by whom this mint was first established. It is, however, known from the Assam *Buranjis* that a few years before 1555 A.D. the Koch King Nara Narayan defeated and killed the Raja of Jaintia, and imposed a condition on the son of the vanquished sovereign to the effect that in future coins should not be issued in his own name, but his capital should only be mentioned. It is due to this that the coins catalogued below do not bear the name of the King during whose time they were minted. Having possessions in the Plains, the early Jaintia Rajas seem to have learnt the art of coining from the Muhammadan Kings of Bengal, who had exercised sovereignty over Sylhet since the beginning of the fourteenth century. This is to some extent confirmed by the fact that the Jaintia coins were—similar to those of 'Ala-ud-din Husain Shah (1493-1522 A.D.) and his sons Nasir-ud-din and Ghayas-ud-din—circular with double marginal circles and dots between. The coins struck after the subjugation of the Rajas by the Koch King bear legends similar to those of the Ahom and Koch coinages. No earlier coins are forthcoming to show whether Jaintia rupees contained inscriptions in any other language and script.

The coins were locally known as *Katra taka* (sword rupees) from the fact that they bore the device of a sword on them. Mr. Gait writes in the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal (Vol. LXIV, Part I, 1895, page 243), "they were made of debased metal, which was doubtless a result of the system under which the right to mint coin was sold by auction to the highest bidder." Two coins bearing date 1712 Saka were sent in 1836 A.D. to the Assay Master, Calcutta, for analysis, and were found to contain respectively :—

Silver	...	68 parts.
Copper	...	123 "
Zinc	...	47 "
Other metals	...	2 "
Total	...	240 "

Silver	...	87.5 parts
Copper	...	116.9 "
Zinc	...	33.6 "
Other metals	...	2.0 "
Total	...	240.0 "

It would seem, however, from the appearance of the earlier coins, as compared with those subsequent to 1700, that the process of debasement only began about the latter date. Quarter coins are also recorded by Mr. Gait.

The use of money as a means of exchange was probably not very extensive. All rents were paid in kind ; the labourer mostly satisfied the demand against him with labour, and even down to 1775 the Government taxes were paid in cowries.

LIST OF KINGS OF JAINTIA.

A.D. 211

Parbat Roy	...	...	...	1500-1516
Majha Gosain	...	...	...	1516-1532
Burha Parbat Roy	...	...	...	1532-1548
Bar Gosain	...	...	...	1548-1564
Bijaya Manik	...	...	...	1564-1580
Pratapa Rai	...	...	...	1580-1596
Dhan Manik	...	...	...	1596-1612
Jasa Manik	...	...	...	1612-1625
Sundar Roy	...	...	...	1625-1636
Chota Parbat Roy	...	...	...	1636-1647
Jasamanta Roy	...	...	...	1647-1660
Ban Simha	...	...	...	1660-1669
Pratapa Simha	...	...	...	1669-1678
Lakshmi Narayana	...	...	...	1678-1694
Ram Singh, I	...	...	...	1694-1708
Jay Narayana	...	...	...	1708-1731
Bar Gosain, II	...	...	...	1731-1770
Chattra Simha	...	...	...	1770-1780
Bijaya Narayana	...	...	...	1780-1790
Ram Simha, II	...	...	...	1790-1832
Rajendra Simha	...	...	...	1832-1835

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Rengal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

ANONYMOUS COINS, WITH LEGENDS IN

1	1592	...	AR 170.7 1.12	Jayantapura	Four-line legend in circle with broad dotted margin, (1) <i>Sri Sri Ja</i> (2) <i>Yanta pura Pu</i> (3) <i>randarasya Sa</i> (4) <i>ke</i> 1592. Horizontal line above date. Three dots after <i>Ja</i> of <i>Jayantapura</i> .
2	1707	...	AR (debased) 145.1 1.11	Ditto ...	Legend as above, with date 1707 Saka (=1785 A.D.) Three flowers, formed of four dots, above the first line of the legend, and an eight-pointed star on each of the right and the left sides of the same line. Horizontal line above the date.
3	1712	...	AR 141.5 1.25	Ditto ...	Legend as No. 1, date 1712 (=1790 A.D.) Three dots at the beginning and five dots above the first line of the legend arranged in a straight line.
4	1712	...	AR 134.5 1.12	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5	1712	...	AR 155.0 1.12	Ditto ...	Ditto, but date 1853-S. Five dots at bottom arranged in a straight line.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND OLD BENGALI SCRIPT.

Four-line legend in circle with broad dotted margin, (1) *Sri Sri Si* (2) *va Charana Ka* (3) *mala Madhu ka* (4) *rasya*;— "[Coin] of the Purandara [=Indra] of Jayantipuri, a bee on the lotus of the feet of Siva, *Saka* 1592" [=1670 A.D.]

Crescent at the top of margin five-pointed star (Solomon's Seal) at end of legend; sword to right and gun to left of the legend.

Ditto, and two flowers formed of four dots, having a trefoil between them above the first line of the legend. Two daggers near margin of left of gun and right of sword respectively.

Ditto ...

Ditto ...

Ditto ...

Purchased in 1905 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp.

Purchased in 1905 through the Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp.

Ditto.

Ditto.

Purchased in 1909 through the Deputy Commissioner, Sibságar.

R. f. J. A. S. B., Part I, 1895, Pl. XXIV, 9.

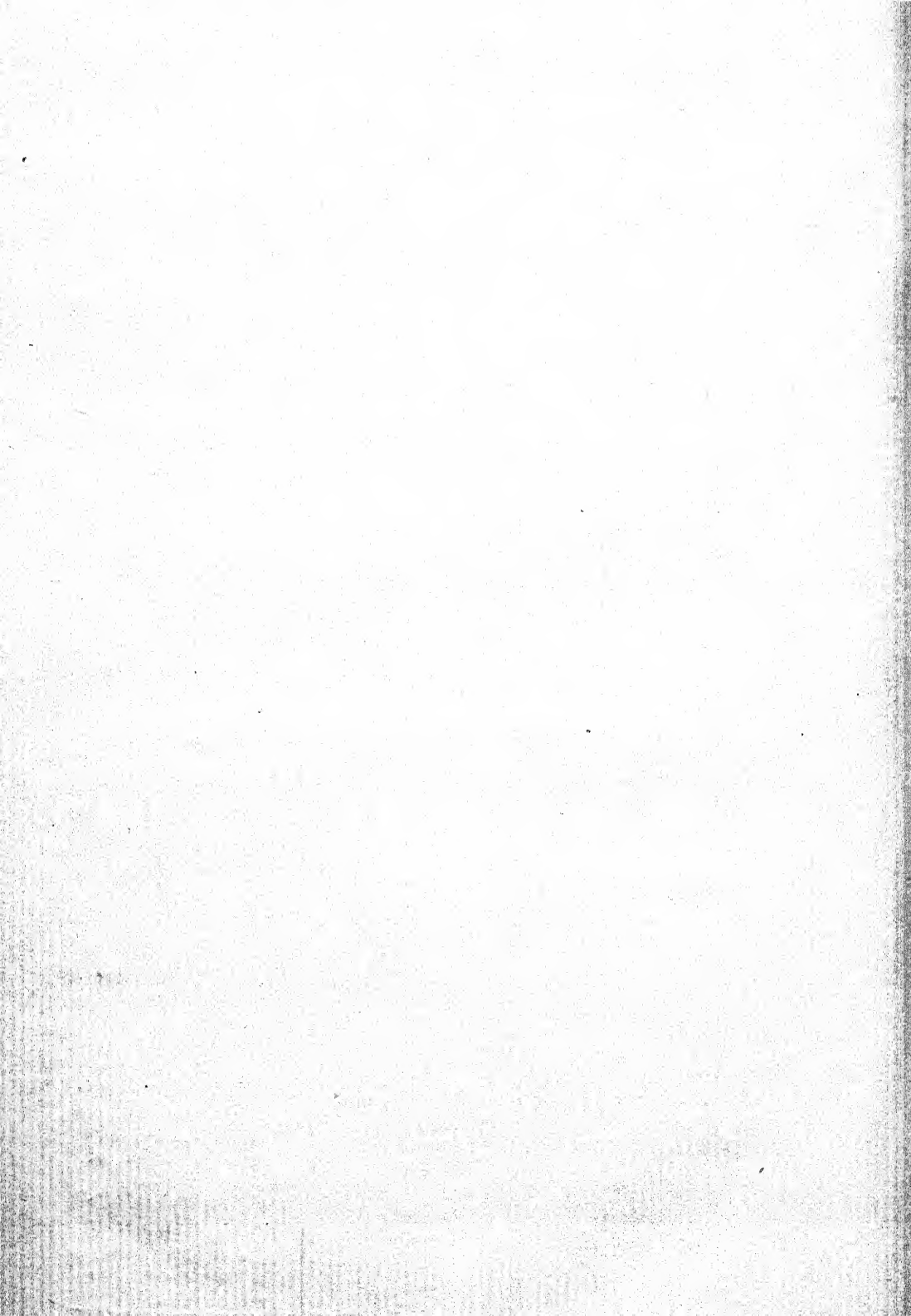
Probably a coin of Pratapa Simha, whose date of accession is 1669 and death 1678 A.D. (*vide* Mr. Gait's History of Assam, page 360). Pl. IV, No. 2 of this catalogue.

Ref. J. A. S. B., Part I, No. 3, 1895, Pl. XXIV, 15.

This coin is probably of Bijayajian who reigned from 1780-90 A.D. (page 360 of Mr. Gait's History.).

Date 1853-S. Apparently of Samwat era (= 1796 A.D.) This was in reign of Ram Simha II.

From the style of the Bengali character used in inscription, the coin appears to be a recent one.



Mackenzie writes as follows in his *North-East Frontier* (page 1491).—"The early history of Manipur was barbarous in the extreme. It was not only marked by constant raids of the Manipuris into Burma and of the Burmese into Manipur, but by internal wars of the most savage and revolting type, in which sons murdered fathers, and brothers murdered brothers, without a single trait of heroism to relieve the dark scene of blood and treachery." The modern history of the State begins from the time (1709 A.D.?) when Pamheiba (or Gharib Niwaz, as he was called subsequently) shot his adopted father and occupied the throne. The records of Manipur contain a list of chiefs going back to the first century of the Christian era, but many of these earlier chiefs are probably entirely legendary. Their names have, however, been given in the foregoing three pages for the information of the readers. It is needless to enter into further details of Manipur history, as information can easily be had by reference to recent publications on the subject, *e.g.*, the *District Gazetteer* of Manipur, etc.

The Shillong Cabinet has been singularly unfortunate as regards Manipur coins, as two collections have been lost in transit. The few coins catalogued below belong to the series locally known as *Sel* or "*Shell*" coins, and are composed of bell-metal, obtained chiefly from Burma. They are small in size, weighing 8 to 18 grains, and varying in market value from 400 to 450 to a British rupee. The process of mintage consisted in the metal being first cast in little pellets, which were then softened by fire. The pellets were next flattened by a blow of the hammer into an irregularly round figure, and stamped by a punch with a letter cut on it (said to be the initial letter of the regnant king's name). There is no evidence of there having been at any time a gold coinage in existence; but Prinsep states that a square silver coinage existed from at least 1712 A.D. A square coin of Chaurjit dated 1734 Saka, which is in the possession of Mr. Stapleton, weighs 173 grains. About seven years prior to 873 A.D. an attempt was made by the then Political Agent

to introduce the ordinary Indian copper coinage, and a large number of pice were supplied by Government. The experiment, however, resulted in total failure, as the women in the bazars refused to accept them. Since the British expedition of 1891, however, the indigenous coinage has ceased to be current except in the more out-of-the-way parts of the State, the ordinary English coins of silver and copper being used instead. Square copper coins of larger size and of greater weight are also known to have been in use in Manipur, but nothing definite regarding them can be ascertained.

NAMES OF RAJAS WHO REIGNED IN MANIPUR.

(Prepared from the records available in Manipur.)

					Years.
1. Pakhangba	reigned for	...	...	...	220
2. Khuiyui Tompok	" "	...	...	...	110
3. Tauthing Mang	" "	...	...	...	80
4. Khuiningouba	" "	...	...	...	75
5. Pingsiba	" "	...	...	...	50
6. Kaukhangba	" "	...	...	...	28
7. Naukhangba	" "	...	...	...	17
8. Nauphongba	" "	...	...	...	30
9. Sameirang	" "	...	...	...	9
10. Konthauba	" "	...	...	...	20

There was no king for five years in the country.

11. Naughting Khong	reigned for	...	...	...	70
12. Khongden Chak	" "	...	...	...	10
13. Keiren Chak	" "	...	...	...	17

There was no king for one year in the country.

14. Yaraba	reigned for	...	...	22
15. Ayangba	" "	...	...	19
16. Ningthou Cheng	" "	...	...	20
17. Chenglei Ipan Lanthaba	" "	...	...	19
18. Yanglau Keiphabha	" "	...	...	20
19. Irengba	" "	...	...	80
20. Loyamba	" "	...	...	20
21. Loitongba	" "	...	...	27
22. Yewan Thaba	" "	...	...	25
23. Thawanthaba	" "	...	...	20
24. Chingthang Lanthaba	" "	...	...	12
25. Puranthaba	" "	...	...	15
26. Loinaikhumomba	" "	...	...	10
27. Moirangla	" "	...	...	20
28. Thangb Lanthaba	" "	...	...	12

					Years.
29. Kongyamba	reigned for	...	...	...	17
30. Telheiba	" "	...	...	...	15
31. Tonaba (not installed)	" "	...	...	...	5
32. Tahungba	" "	...	...	...	9
There was no king for five years in the kingdom.					
33. Loirenba	reigned for	...	...	...	5
34. Punshiba	" "	...	...	...	40
35. Ningthaukhomba	" "	...	...	...	35
36. Kiyamba	...	from 1366 to 1429 Saka A.D.	1444 to 1507		
37. Koirengta	...	" 1429 "	1435 " "	1507 "	1513
38. Lamgai-ngamba	...	" 1435 "	1445 " "	1513 "	1523
39. Nonginphaba	...	" 1446 "	1447 " "	1524 "	1525
40. Kabomba	...	" 1447 "	1464 " "	1525 "	1542
41. Tanji Ngamba	...	" 1465 "	1467 " "	1543 "	1545
42. Chalamba	...	" 1468 "	1484 " "	1546 "	1562
43. Mungyamba	...	" 1485 "	1520 " "	1563 "	1598
44. Khagemba	...	" 1520 "	1574 " "	1588 "	1652
45. Kunjauba	...	" 1574 "	1598 " "	1652 "	1663
46. Paikhomba	...	" 1588 "	1619 " "	1666 "	1697
47. Charairongba.	...	" 1619 "	1631 " "	1697 "	1709
48. Pamheiba alias Gharib Niwaz	...	" 1631 "	1670 " "	1709 "	1748
49. Jit Shai	...	" 1670 "	1674 " "	1748 "	1752
50. Bor Shai	...	" 1674 "	1675 " "	1752 "	1753
51. Maramba	...	" 1675 "	1681 " "	1753 "	1759
52. Bhagya Chandra	...	" 1681 "	1720 " "	1759 "	1798
53. Labanya Chandra	...	" 1720 "	1722 " "	1798 "	1800
54. Madhu Chandra	...	" 1723 "	1725 " "	1801 "	1803
55. Chaurjit	...	" 1725 "	1734 " "	1803 "	1812
56. Marjit	...	" 1734 "	1741 " "	1812 "	1819
57. Huidromba Subel	...	" 1741 "	1742 " "	1819 "	1820
58. Gambhir Simha	...	" 1742 "	1743 " "	1820 "	1821
59. Jai Simha	...	" 1743 "	1744 " "	1821 "	1822

60. Jadu Simha	...	from 1744 to 1745 Saka	A.D. 1822	„ 1823
61. Raghab Simha	...	„ 1745 „ 1746	„ „ 1823	„ 1824
62. Bhadra Simha	...	„ 1746 „ 1747	„ „ 1824	„ 1825
63. Gambhir Simha (again)	...	„ 1747 „ 1755	„ „ 1825	„ 1828
64. Chandra Kirti Simha	...	„ 1755 „ 1765	„ „ 1833	„ 1843
65. Nara Simha	...	„ 1765 „ 1771	„ „ 1843	„ 1849
66. Debendra Simha	...	„ 1771 only three months.		
67. Chandra Kirti Simha (again)	...	„ 1771 to 1808 Saka	A.D. 1849 to 1886	
68. Sura Chandra Simha		„ 1808 „ 1812	„ „ 1886	„ 1890
69. Kula Chandra Simha		„ 1812 „ 1813	„ „ 1890	„ 1891
70. Chura Chand Simha		Present Raja.		

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

RAJA BHAGYA CHANDRA,

1	B.M. 15.5 .43	...	Bha in raised letter in incuse
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RAJA LABANYA CHANDRA,

2	B.M. 11.8 .42	...	La as in No. 1. ...
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RAJA MADHU CHANDRA

3	B.M. 11.0 .41	...	Ma as in No. 1 ...
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RAJA CHAURJIT SIMHA

4	B.M. 10.3 .41	...	Cha as in No. 1 ...
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RAJA MARJIT, 1734-1741

5	B.M. 8.9 .40	...	Ma as in No. 1 ...
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RAJA RAGHAB 1745-1746,

6	B.M. 9.0 .39	...	Ra as in No. 1 ...
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RAJA GAMBHIR SIMHA,

7	B.M. 10.0 .4	...	Ga as in No. 1 ...
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RAJA NARA SIMHA

8	B.M. 17.0 .41	...	Na as in No. 1 ...
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

1681-1720 SAKA ; 1759-1798 A.D.

Blank	Presented by the Darbar of Mani- pur in 1910.
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1720-1722 SAKA ; 1798-1800 A.D.

Blank	Ditto.
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1723-1725 SAKA ; 1801-1803 A.D.

Blank	As No. 1.
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1725-1731 SAKA ; 1803-1812 A.D.

Blank	Ditto
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SAKA ; 1812-1819 A.D.

Blank	Ditto.
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SAKA ; 1823-1824 A.D.

Blank	Presented by the Darbar of Mani- pur in 1903.
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SAKA ; 1742-1743 ; 1820-1821 ; 1825-1833 A.D.
Again 1747-1755.

Blank	As No. 1.
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1765-1771 SAKA ; 1843-49 A.D.

Blank	Ditto.
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

RAJA CHANDR KIRTI

9	B.M. 10·8 ·41	...	Cha as in No. 1 ...
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RAJA SURA CHANDRA

10	B.M. 10·8 ·89	...	Sha as in No. 1 ...
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REGENT KULA CHANDRA

11	B.M. 13·8 ·42	...	Ku (in Bengali script) as in No. 1.
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks
7	8	9

SIMHA, 1755-1765 ; 1833-1843. Again
1771-1808 SAKA ; 1849-1883 A.D.

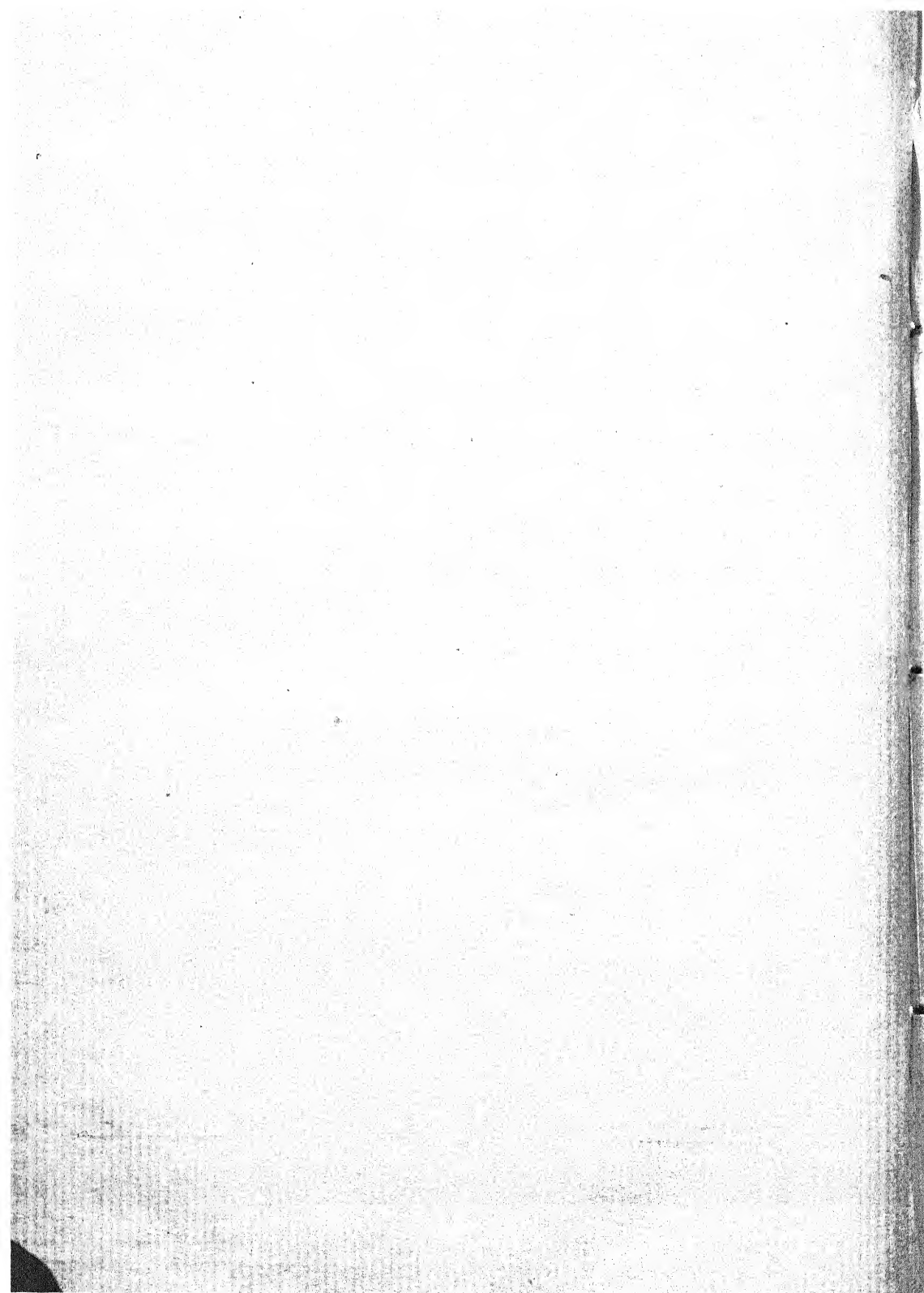
Blank	As No. 1.
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SIMHA, 1808-1812 SAKA ; 1886 1890 A.D.

Blank	As No. 1.
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SIMHA, 1812-1813 SAKA ; 1890-1891 A.D.

Blank	...	As No. 6.
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A full account of the coinage of Nepal will be found in Mr. E. H. Walsh's paper (J. R. A. S., 1908, pages 669-759). As noted by him, the coinage falls into three well-marked groups. The first is the copper coins of two contemporary dynasties, one of Licchavi kings (*cf.* the section on Gupta coins in Part I), and the other of Thakuri kings, who ruled in the Nepal Valley from c. 400—800. This was based on a type of Kushan coins. The second group is that of "the Malla dynasty of Newar kings which commenced with the conquest of the country by Jayasthiti Malla in 1380 A.D., and whose silver coinage commenced in 1566 A.D. and continued until the Gorkha conquest." During the latter part of this period Nepal was divided into three kingdoms,—Bhatgaon, Kathmandu, and Patan or Lalitapur. The third period is that of the regnant Gurkha dynasty founded by Prithvi Narayana Saha in 1768 A.D. It is not known why the coinage was suspended in the middle ages, in spite of Nepal having become independent of Tibet in 879 A.D., but the revival of minting was apparently due to a visit of Mahendra Malla, the Kathmandu king, to Akbar, who is said to have given him permission to strike coins called muhars of the weight of 6 mashas (=87.6 grains). This king was also the first to supply Tibet with coinage, and appears to have taken the coins of Ghiyas-ud-din Mahmud of Bengal as models. Later kings imitated a variety of the coinage of Jahāngir.

The Shillong coin cabinet possesses no specimens of the first two groups of coins and only two of the Gurkha coins. The Gurkhas claim descent from the Rajputs of Chitor. After the conquest of Chitor by 'Alla-ud-din in 1289 A.D. their ancestor is said to have migrated to the Himalayas and settled at Noakot. Subsequently, about 1560, they obtained the sovereignty of Gurkha, forty miles west of Kathmandu and took their name from the conquered territory. The "Gorkha kings all bear the title of Saha Deva. The title of Saha (Shah) is said to have been conferred by the Emperor of Delhi on Jagdeva Khan, the forty-first king of the Gorkha dynasty, for some service that he rendered to the Emperor, and has been borne by all his successors." The Gurkha kings struck coins in all the three metals—gold, silver, and copper. Their coins are dated in the *Sāka* and recently the *Samvat* era. They bear the symbols of the Sun and Moon, *stupa*, *chakra*, *paduka* (foot-prints of Vishnu), crossed *kukris* (the national Gurkha weapon), and the names of the deities Gurakhanatha, Lokanatha, Guhyeswari, and Bhavāni.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Saka or Samvat.	A.D.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

THE GURKHALI

SURENDRA

1847-

1	1775 Saka	[1858]	Æ 81.3 17	...	Square, with openings in right, left and bottom; sun, moon, and <i>Sri</i> above; date 1775 (Saka ~ 1853 A.D.) below; ornaments at sides; lotus to left and unrecognisable symbol to right; trident in a Circle in centre; legend in square <i>Sri Sri Surendra Vikrama S ha Deva.</i>
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PRITHVI VIRA VIKRAMA SAHA

2	1859 Samvat	[1902]	Æ 82.5 25	...	<i>Sri 5 Prithvi Vira Vikrama Saha Deva</i> ; wreath surrounding inscription.
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

DYNASTY.

VIKRAMA.

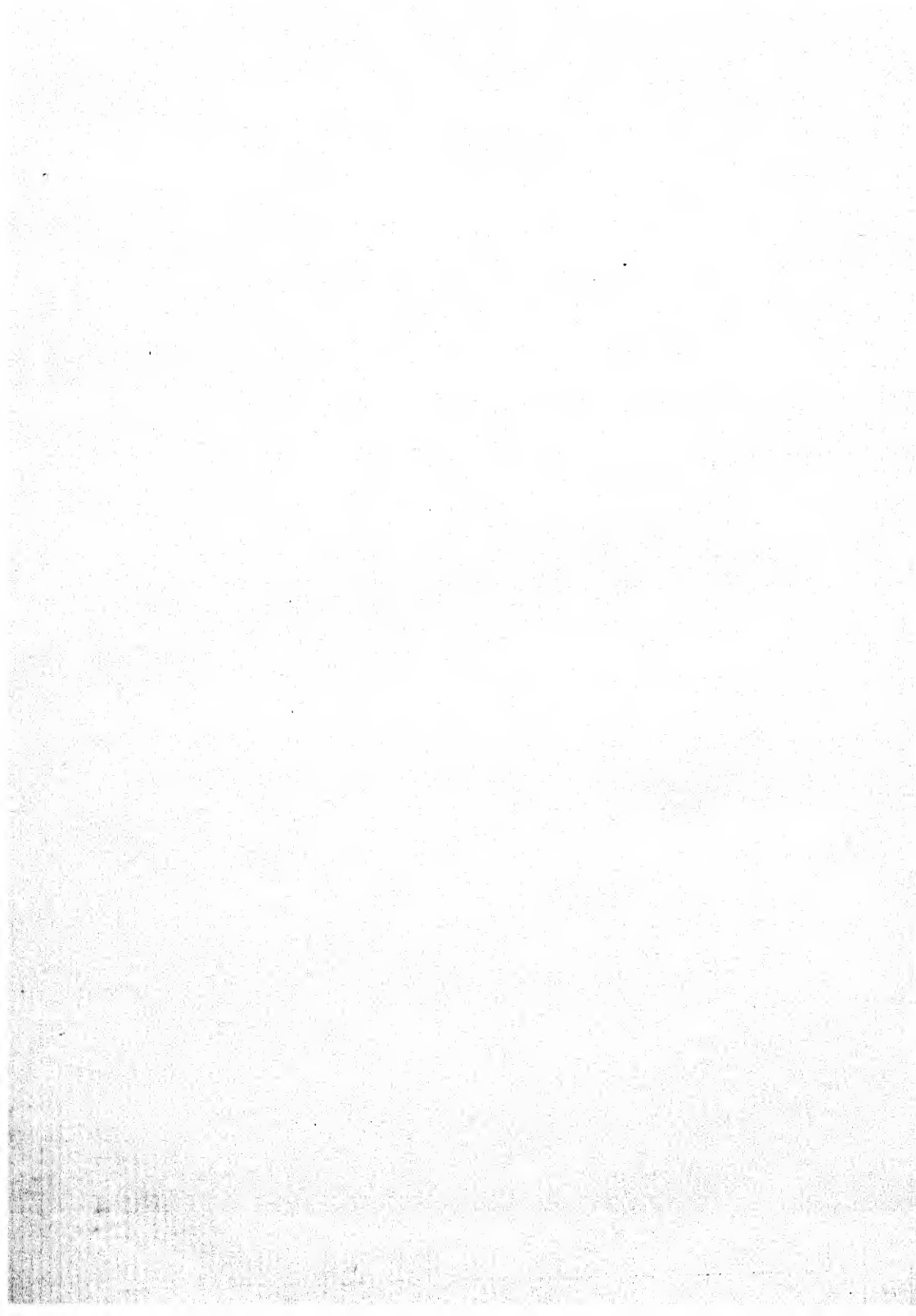
1881 A.D.

Central circle enclosing dagger with wreath and legend <i>Sri Bhavāni</i> ; marginal legend. <i>Sri sri sri Gurakhanatha</i> each character in an ornament.	From General Dodson's collection; received in 1908, by exchange through Mr. Stapleton.	Cf. I. M. C., Vol. I, No. 10, page 292, character Sanskrit.
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(THE PRESENT KING.)

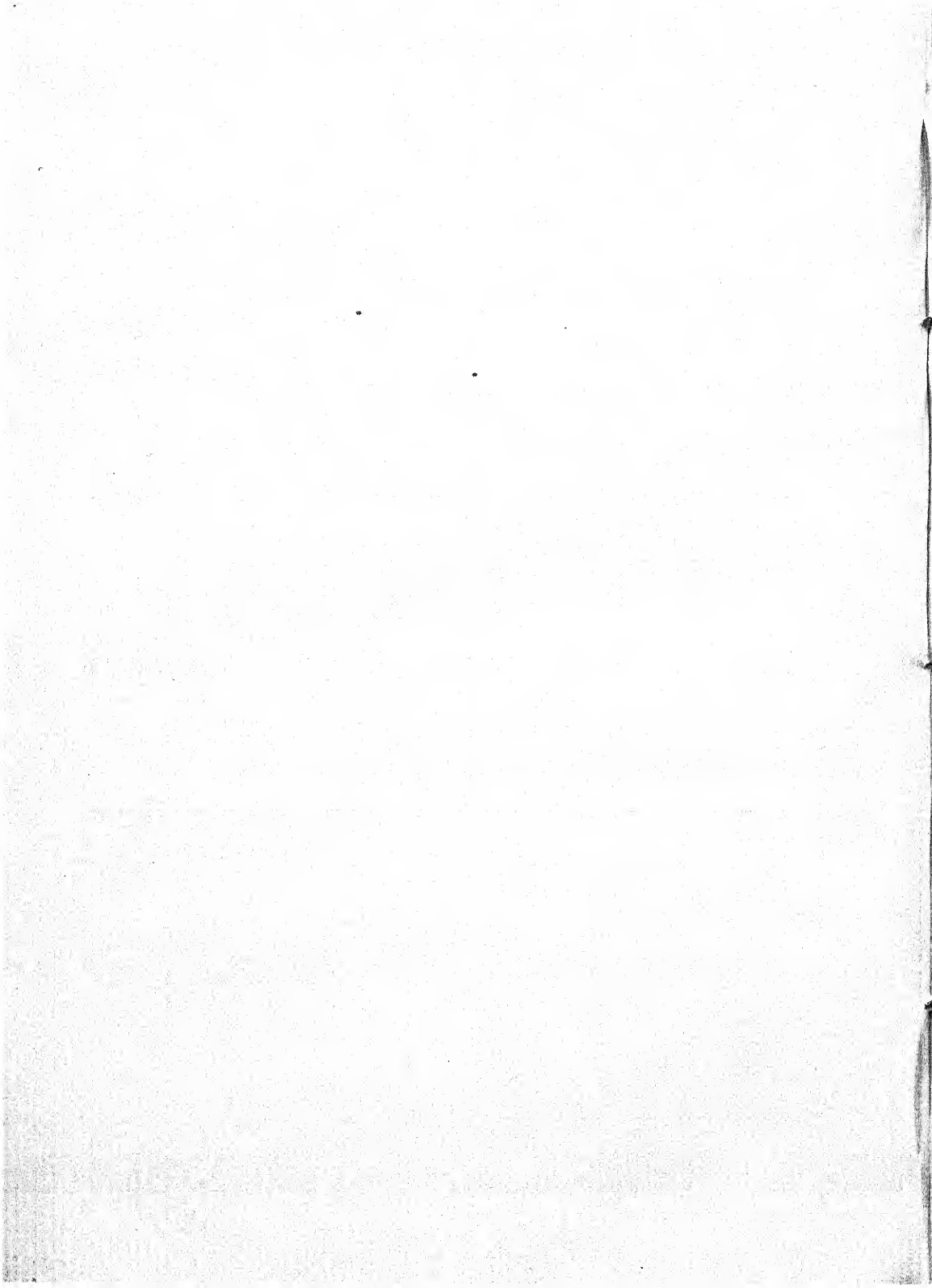
1881 A.D.

<i>Sri 5 Bhavāni Nepal Sirkar.</i> fronds on each side; date below slightly curved horizontal line, 1959 (=1902 A.D.).	...	
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PART IV.

MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA, AND THEIR CONTEMPORARIES (OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT WITH IN PART III).



MUGHAL EMPERORS OF INDIA, AND THEIR CONTEMPORARIES (OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT WITH IN PART III).

This part of the Catalogue deals with the issues of the Mughal Emperors of India, together with a few coins of the East India Company, and of the Native States which were permitted to spring up out of the ruins of the Delhi Empire under the successors of Aurangzeb. It comprises ten sections, viz. :—

I—The Mughal Emperors of Delhi.

II—The earlier Rulers of Haidarābad.

III—The East India Company.

IV—Haidarabad (present dynasty).

V—Baroda.

VI—Ujjain.

VII—Gwalior.

VIII—Jaipur.

IX—Native States (unassigned coins).

X—The coins of the Sikhs.

Sections II—X do not call for any special description, but explanatory notes will be found in the remarks column against any coins that require particular notice. The history of the coinage of the East India Company will be found in Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole's notes in the *Catalogue of Indian Coins (Mughal Emperors) in the British Museum*, Mr. E. Thurston's *History of the coinage of the territories of the East India Company in the Indian Peninsula*, and a note by the latter author in the *J. A. S. B.* for 1893. For the currencies of the Native States the following may be consulted: Webb, *Currencies of the Hindu States of Rajputana* (1893); Temple, *Coins of the Modern Native Chiefs of the Punjab* (*Indian Antiquary*, 1889); Rodgers, *Coins of the Sikhs* (*J. A. S. B.*, 1881); and Hoernle, *Notes on coins of Native States* (*J. A. S. B.*, 1897).

Introduction.

Mughal rule in India began with Zahiruddin Muhammad Bábar, ruler of Kabul and Kandahar and grandson of Abu Sa'id, seventh Khan of Transoxiana. Bábar invaded India in 1526, and at a battle fought on the memorable field of Panipat, Ibrahim, the last representative of the House of Lodi, was slain, and the kingdom of Dehli passed into the hands of the Mughals. As noticed in the earlier part of this catalogue, Bábar preserved the character of the Transoxian currency in his Indian silver coinage, which consisted of broad thin silver pieces of about 75 grains in weight. They bear his name and titles in a circular or looped area, with the date sometimes in the body and sometimes on the margin. The latter also generally contains the name of the mint. The title of خاقان (Kháqán), Bábar employed, on his coins which meant "Emperor of China" (or Chinese Tartary). This he did apparently to show his descent from Taimur the Lame. His copper coins, which were of similar weight to those of his Indian predecessors, had no king's name, one side being occupied by the name of the mint and the other by the date.

The coinage of Humáyún, Bábar's son and successor, was similar to that of his father, except that he also struck small gold coins varying in weight from 9 to 16 grains, and during his expedition to Bengal against the Afghan Sher Khan in 1539 A.D. he appears to have struck silver coins modelled on Bengal weights (*vide* I.M.C., Vol. III, Nos. 21-22). Sher Khan, who had been a general of the kingdom of Jaunpur, ultimately managed to drive Humáyún out of India and reigned for six years under the title of Sher Sháh, but in 1555 Humáyún recovered his Indian possessions. Sher Sháh during his short reign had completely reorganized the coinage on the basis of a rupee weighing 180 grains and containing 175 grains of pure silver. The few coins that Humáyún struck before his accidental death in 1556 are modelled on those of Sher Sháh save that the Nagri portion of the legend is omitted. The coins of Akbar follow in appearance those of his father and grandfather, but in weight are based on the model of Sher Sháh's coinage. In his earliest gold and silver issues, Akbar adopted his ancestors' titles of السلطان الاعظم الخاقان الكرم etc., but later these were gradually done away with, and only *Bádsháh Gházi* retained, while the language of the legends was changed to Persian.

For the first three decades of his reign the *Kalima* continued on the obverse with the names and (generally) the titles of

the four companions of the Prophet. The reverse had usually in an area the date and *جلال الدين محمد اكبر بادشاه غازی* and in the margin, the name of mint and one or more titles of the king. Some coins also bear dates on the obverse with the Kalima. Akbar made use of the Hijra era till the 30th year of his reign, when a new epoch was instituted by him called *Ilahi*. It was composed of solar years and dated from the time of his accession to the throne. The coins issued during the last 20 years of his rule have mostly *Ilahi* years, with the name of Persian months on one side and on the other *الله اكبر جل جلاله* together with the mint name. This formula, which means "God is great, may his brightness shine forth," may also be read as indicating that he wished himself to be regarded as the divine originator of the new era.

Akbar's coinage is famous for its fine execution and for the ornamentation, which consisted of arrangements of words and interlacing of letters in enclosed areas. Representations of living objects and the use of any other script than Arabic are extremely rare. Persian couplets began to form part of the coin legends, and coins of all three metals were issued from a very large number of mints.

The copper coins struck by Akbar are called *fulūs*, *damri*, *tanka*, *nimtanka* (half tanka), *chahar hisah* (fourth part), *hastum hisah* (eighth part), and so on.

The coinage of Jahāngir followed the mint system of Akbar, but was much more varied. The *Kalima* was re-introduced and the use of *Ilahi* years abandoned in favour of Hijra years, although the employment of the Persian solar year and month was allowed to continue for the expression of regnal years. Jahāngir used Persian couplets to an inordinate extent, and is the only Muhammadan monarch who ever dared to place his portrait on coins. In one series of coins he is shown sitting on his throne with a cup in his hand. Other novelties among his coins are those struck in the joint names of himself and his consort Nurjahān; and the extraordinary series of Zodiac coins in which the month is indicated by a representation of a sign of the Zodiac. The word *Julūs* (accession to the throne) was first used by him on these latter coins. His copper coins are not numerous, but the additional denomination of *روانی* (rowani), *روان* (rowan), *عدل* ('adil), *رائج* (ra'ij), and *نیم رائج* (half ra'ij) occur on them. He re-struck in this metal Suri coins with his own name, but so badly that in some cases the Suri legends are still legible.*

* Rogers' Catalogue of the Lahore Museum (Mughal Emperors), preface, VIII.

The gold and silver issues of Sháhjahán are even more numerous than those of his father. He ceased placing representations of living things on his coins, and the couplet found on them is

سکه شاه جهان آباد رائج در جهان جاردان بادا بنام ثاني صاحب قران

Sháhjahán was the first among the Mughal Emperors of India to employ the word احد to express the initial year of rule and though the word هجري appears on some coins struck by him during the first year of his reign, he mostly used the word الهی. The Kalima continued to be used, and the title Sahib Qiran Sani (the second Sahib Qiran)* was adopted by him in addition to *Bádsháh Gházi*. Sháhjahán's copper coins are as rare as those of his father, the reason apparently being that those of Akbar and Sher Sháh were still current in sufficient number to satisfy all demands for small change.

The coinage of Aurangzeb is a complete reflexion of the religious principles of this monarch. The use of the *Kalima* on coins was discontinued, as they would have to be handled by unbelievers, and the coins become so stereotyped that the only interest attaching to them are the numerous mint names.

Although the legend ابو المظفر محي الدين محمد او رنگ زیب عالم گیر بهادر باد is occasionally found on the obverse, by far the greatest majority of the coins have the couplet

سکه زد در جهان چو مهر منیر شاه اورنگ زیب عالم گیر

the word مهر is often changed into بدر. The well-known formula on the reverse سنه جاوس مینست مانوس was first used by Aurangzeb, and is almost invariably found fixed to the mint name.

The coins of the later Mughal Emperors do not call for special notice. For the various couplets on their coins pages 111-113 of Codrington's *Musalman Numismatics* may be consulted. Farukhsiyar used the title بحرور باد شاه instead of باد شاه غازی, while 'Alamgir II re-introduced once more the Kalima and the names of the four Khalifs of the Prophet on a few of his coins. During the time of Sháh 'Alam II, who nominally ruled for 49 years, the Mughal Empire almost ceased to exist, but coins continued to be struck in his name both in a small area which remained under his direct rule, and in the Native States that sprang out of the ruins of the Empire. Akbar II, who succeeded his father Sháh 'Alam II in 1803, was sovereign only in the fort of Delhi, but still

* Taimur was called Sahib Qiran, meaning "Lord of the fortunate conjunction (of planets)."

coins were issued by him, and in his name by the rulers of Native States. The broad rupees of considerable artistic merit that were struck by him are rare. Bahádur Sháh II, the last representative of the family of Bábar, came to the throne in 1837 after the death of his father, Akbar II. Two years previously the East India Company had ceased to issue coins modelled on those of Sháh 'Alam II, and had established a uniform coinage of their own for the whole of British India, and very few rupees struck by Bahádur Sháh are known. He continued in possession of the title of Emperor of India until the mutiny occurred in 1857. Bahádur Sháh was then deported to Rangoon, where he died on November 7th, 1862.

[The following list, prepared by Geo. P. Taylor, is quoted from a Chronological List, Numismatic Supplement VII to the *Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal*, January 1907.]

ABBREVIATIONS:—E. D. = Elliotts' "History of India as told by its own Historians," edited by Dowson, 8 vols. Ersk. = Erskine's "History of India under Babar and Humayun," 2 volumes. Beale = Beale's "Oriental Biographical Dictionary," revised by Keene. A. A. = "Ain-i-Akbari" translated by Blockmann and Jarrett, 3 volumes. When three separate figures are employed to express a date, the first represents the day, the second the month, and the third the year; thus:—29: X: 1627 A.D. = October 29th, 1627 A.D., 26: VII: 1076 A.H. = 26th of Rajab, 1076 A.H.

1. *Bābar*:

Accession, 15: VIII: 932 A.H., Fri., 27: IV: 1526 A.D.;

Death, 5: V: 937 A.H., Sun., 25: XII: 1530 A.D.;

See Ersk. I: 437, 517; E. D. IV. 257; V. 118.

2. *Humāyūn*: (a) *First Reign*:

Accession, 9: V: 937 A.H., Thur., 29: XII: 1530 A.D.;

Defeat, 10: I: 947 A.H., Mon., 17: V: 1540 A.D.;

See E. D. V.: 118, Ersk. II: 187.

(b) *Second Reign*:

Victory, 4: IX: 962 A.H., Tues., 23: VII: 1555 A.D.;

Death, 15: III: 963 A.H., Tues., 23: I: 1556 A.D.;

See Ersk. II. 520; E. D. V. 240.

3. *Akbar I*:

Accession, 2: IV: 963 A.H., Fri., 14: II: 1556 A.D.;

Death, 12: VI: 1014 A.H., Tues., 15: X: 1605 A.D.;

See E. D. 241, 247; VI. 115.

4. *Jahāngir*:

Accession, 20: VI: 1014 A.H., Wed., 23: X: 1605 A.D.;

Death, 23: II: 1037 A.H., Mon., 29: X: 1627 A.D.;

See E.D. VI. 284, with correction in A.A., I. 212, 213, E.D., VI. 435

Dāwar Bakhsh:

Accession, circa 28: II: 1037 A.H., Mon., 29: X: 1627 A.D.;

Deposition, 2: V: 1037 A.H., Sun., 30: XII: 1627 A.D.;

Death, 26: V: 1037 A.H., Wed., 23: I: 1628 A.D.;

See E.D., VI. 435, 436, 438, and note 2.

5. *Shāh Jahān I*:

Accession, 18: VI: 1037 A.H., Thur.; 14: II: 1628 A.D.;

Deposition, 17: IX: 1068 A.H., Tues., 8: VI: 1658 A.D.;

Death, 26: VII: 1076 A.H., Mon., 22: I: 1666 A.D.;

Coins continued to be struck in the name of Shāh Jahān I, till 4: IX: 1069 A. H., Mon., 16: V: 1659 A.D.;

See E.D., VII: 6, 226, 229, 241, 275.

Shuja :

Rebelled early in 1068 A.H., which year began on Tues. IX : 29, 1657 A.D. ;

Defeated, *circa* 1 : IX : 1070 A.H., Tues., 1 : V : 1660 A.D. ;

Died in 1071 A.H., which year lasted from 27 : VIII : 1660, till 16 : VIII : 1661 A.D. ;

See E. D. VII : 213, 214, 241, 253, 254, Beale, 392.

Murad Baksh :

Rebelled early in 1068 A.H., which year began on Tues. 29 : IX : 1657 A.D. ;

Arrested, 4 : X : 1068 A.H., Fri., 25 : VI : 1658 A.D. ;

Died, 21 : IV : 1072 A.H., Wed., 4 : XII : 1661 A.D. ;

See E.D. VII. 132, 213, 214, 229.

6. *Aurangzeb 'Alamgir I :*

Accession, I : XI : 1063 A.H., Wed., 21 : VII : 1653 A.D. ;

Death, 28 : XI : 1118 A.H., Thur., 20 : II : 1707 A.D. ;

Aurangzeb deferred the issuing of coins struck in his own name till 4 IX : 1069 A.H., Mon., 16 : V : 1659 A.D. ;

See E. D. VII, 229, 241, 386.

'Azam Shāh :

Accession, 10 : XII : 1118 A. H., Tues., 4 : III : 1707 A.D. ;

Defeated and death, 18 : III : 1119 A.H., Sun., 8 : VI : 1707 A. D. ;

See E. D., VII. 337, 391, 398—400.

Kam Baksh :

Assumed imperial power soon after the death of Aurangzeb *g.v.* :

Defeated and killed, *circa* 1 : XI : 1119 A.H., Tues. 13 : I : 1708 A.D.

See E.D., VII. 339, 390, 406—408.

7. *Shāh 'Alam I, Bahādur :*

Accession, 30 : I : 1119 A.H., Tues., 22 : IV : 1707 A.D. ;

Death, 21 : I : 1124 A. H., Mon., 18 : II : 1712 A.D. ;

See E. D. VII, 392, 556.

8. *Jahāndar :*

Accession, 14 : III : 1124 A.H., Thur., 10 : IV : 1712 A.D. ;

Deposition, 16 : XII : 1124 A.H., Sat., 3 : I : 1713 A.D. ;

Death, 17 : I : 1125 A.H., Mon., 2 : II : 1713 A.D. ;

See E.D., VII, 437, 438, 445 ; Beale 190.

9. *Farrukh Siyar :*

Accession, 23 : XII : 1124 A.H., Sat., 10 : I : 1713 A.D. ;

Deposition, 8 : IV : 1131 A.H., Tues., 17 : II : 1719 A.D. ;

Death, 9 : VII : 1131 A.H., Sun., 17 : V : 1719 A.D. ;

Farrukh Siyar antedated his reign from 1 : III : 1124 A.H., Fri., 28 III : 1712 A.D. ;

See Beale 130, 131, E.D., VII. 446.

10. *Raṣṭ'al darajāt*:

Accession, 9: IV: 1131 A.H., Wed., 18: II: 1719 A.D.;

Death, 23: VII: 1131 A.H., Sun., 31: V: 1719 A.D.;

See E.D., VII, 479, 482.

11. *Shāh Jahān II (Raṣṭ'al Dawlat)*:

Accession, 20: VII: 1131 A.H., Thur., 28: V: 1719 A.D.;

Death, 22: X: 1131; A.H., Thur., 27: VIII: 1719 A.D.;

See E.D. VII, 482, 485.

Niku Siyar:

Accession, 9: VI: 1131 A.H., Sat., 18: IV: 1719 A.D.;

Deposition, 27: IX: 1131 A.H., Sun., 2: VIII: 1719 A.D.;

Death?

Grave doubt attaches to the attribution to Niku Siyar of the coins commonly assigned to him.

See E.D. VII., 482, 484.

Ibrahim:

Accession, 9: XII: 1132 A.H., Sat., 1: X: 1720 A.D.;

Defeat, 18: I: 1133 A.H., Tues., 8: XI: 1720 A.D.;

See E.D. VII, 509, 512, 515.

12. *Muhammad*:

Accession, 15: XI: 1131; A.H., Fri., 18: IX: 1719 A.D.;

Death, 27: IV: 1161 A.H., Fri., 15: IV: 1748 A.D.;

See E.D. VII: 485; VIII, III.

13. *Ahmad Shāh Bahādur*:

Accession, 2: V: 1161 A.H., Tues., 19: IV: 1748 A.D.;

Deposition, 11: VIII: 1167 A.H., Mon., 3: VI: 1754 A.D.;

Death, 28: X: 1188 A.H., Sun., 1: I: 1775 A.D.

See E.D. VIII 141: Beale, 42.

14. *Alamgir II*:

Accession, 11: VIII: 1167 A.H., Mon., 3: VI: 1754 A.D.;

Death, 20: IV: 1173 A.H., Tues., 11: XII: 1759 A.D.;

See E.D. VIII, 141, 243.

Shāh Jahān III:

Accession, 20: IV: 1173 A. H., Tues., II: XII: 1759 A.D.;

Deposition, 29: II: 1174 A. H., Fri., 10: X: 1760 A.D.;

Death?

See E.D. VIII, 243, 278.

15. *Shāh 'Alam II:*

Accession, 5: V: 1173 A. H., Tues., 25: XII: 1759 A.D.;

Death, 7: IX: 1221 A. H., Tues., 18: XI: 1806 A.D.;

See E.D. VIII, 172; Beale, 861.

Bidar Bakht:

Accession, 7: IX: 1221 A.H., Fri., 29: VIII: 1788 A.D.;

Flight, 8: I: 1203 A.H., Thur., 9: X: 1788 A.D.;

Death?

See Beale, 106.

16. *'Akbar II:*

Accession, 7: IX: 1221 A.H., Tues., 18: XI: 1806 A.D.;

Death, 28: VI: 1253 A.H., Fri., 29: IX: 1837 A.D.;

See Beale, 46.

17. *Bahādur Shāh II:*

(We here retain the commonly accepted designation of this sovereign. Before his time, however, three of the Emperors, Aurangzeb, Shāh 'Alam I and Ahmad Shāh, had all, as evidenced by their coins, borne the name of Bahadur.)

Accession, 28: VI: 1253 A.H., Fri., 29: IX: 1837 A.D.;

Deposition, 18: VIII: 1274 A.H., Mon., 29: III: 1858 A.D.;

Death, 14: V: 1279 A.H., Fri., 7: XI: 1882 A.D.;

See Beale, 95; Holmes' "History of the Indian Mutiny," page 387.

LIST SHOWING THE PERIOD DURING WHICH THE RULERS MAY BE HELD TO HAVE CAUSED COIN TO BE STRUCK AND THE DATES OF THE EARLIEST AND OF THE LATEST KNOWN SPECIMENS IN GOLD OR SILVER OR COPPER OF EACH REIGN
DR. P. TAYLOR, LOC. CIT.

1. *Bābar* :—932-937 A.H., 1526-1530 A.D.

Earliest known: G.—; S. 933, C. 936.

Latest known: G.—; S. 938 (Lahor), C. 937.

2. *Humāyūn* :—First Reign: 937-947 A.H., 1530-1540 A.D.

Earliest: G.—; S. 937 C. 937.

Latest: G.—; S. 946 C. 947 (Bleazby).

Second reign: 932-933 A.H., 1555-1556 A.D.

Earliest: G.—; S. 960 (Bleazby); C.—.

Latest: G.—; S. 962; C.—.

3. *Akbar I* :—963-1014 A.H., 1556-1605 A.D.

{ Earliest Hijra: G.—96; S. 936, C. 962 (Lahor).

{ Latest Hijra: G. 1000, S. 1008 (King), C. 1006 (Tay').

{ Earliest Ilahi: G. 32; S. 30 C. 31.

{ Latest Ilahi: G. 51 (British); S. 50; C. 50.

4. *Jahāngir* :—1014-1037 A.H., 1605-1627 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1014 ; S. 1014 ; C. 1014.
 Latest : G. 1037 ; C. 1034.
Dāwar Baksh :—[28 : II—2 : V] 1037 A.H. [29 : X-30 : XII] 1627 A.D.
 Earliest : G.—, S. 1037 ; C.—.
 Latest : G.—, S. 1037 ; C.—.
5. *Shāh Jahān I* : 1037-1069 A.H., 1628-1659 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1037 ; S. 1037 ; C. 1037.
 Latest : G. 1069 ; S. 1069 : C. 29 Julus.
Shuja :—1068-1070 A. H., 1657-1660 A. D.
 Earliest : G.—; S. 1068 ; C.—.
 Latest : G.—; S. 1068 ; C.—.
Murad Baksh.—circa (I : I—4 : X) 1068 A.H., 1657—1658 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1068 ; S. 1068 ; C. 1 Julus.
 Latest : G. 1068 ; S. 1068 ; C. 1 Julus.
6. *Aurangzeb 'Alamgir I* :—1069-1118 A.H., 1659-1707 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1072 ; S. 1068 ; C. 1068.
 Latest ; G. 1118 ; S. 1119 (British) ; C. 1119 (Taylor).
A'zam Shāh.—1118-1119 A H., (4 : III—8 : VI) 1707 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1118 ; S. 1119 ; C.—.
 Latest : G. 1119 ; S. 1119 ; C.—.
Kam Baksh.—1118-1119 A. H., 1707-1708 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1120 (British), S. 1119 ; C.—.
 Latest : G. 1120 (British), S. 1120 (British), C.—.
7. *Shāh 'Alam I*, Bahadur : 1119-1124 A.H., 1707—1712 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1119 ; S. 1119 ; C. 1122.
 Latest : G. 1123 ; S. 1124 ; C. 1124.
8. *Jahāndar*.—[14 : III—16 : XII] 1124 A.H., 1712-1713 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1124 ; S. 1124 ; C. 1124.
 Latest : G. 1124 ; S. 1124 ; C. 1124.
9. *Farrukh Siyar* :—1124-1131 A.H., 1713-1719 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1124 ; S. 1124 ; C. 1125.
 Latest : G. 1131 ; S. 1131 ; C. 1128.
10. *Raf' al darajat*.—(9 : IV—23 : VII) 1131 A.H., (18 : II—31 : V) 1719 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1131, S. 1131 ; C.—.
 Latest : G. 1131 ; S. 1131 ; C.—.

11. *Shāh Jahān II (Rafī' al dawlat)*.—(20 : VII—22 : X) 1131 A.H., (28 : V. 27 : VIII) 1719 A. D.
 Earliest : G. 1131, S. 1131, C.—.
 Latest : G. 1131, S. 1131 ; C.—.
- Niku Siyar* :—(9 : VI—27 : IX) 1131 A.H., (18 : IV—2 : VIII) 1719 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1 Julus, S. 1131 ; C.—.
 Latest : G. 1 Julus, S. 1132, C.—.
- Ibrahim* :—1132—1133 A.H., (1 : X—8 : X) 1720 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1132, S. 1133 ; C.—.
 Latest : G. 1132, S. 1133, C.—.
12. *Muhammad* :—1131-1161 A. H., 1719-1748 A. D.
 Earliest : G. 1131, S. 1131, C. 1132.
 Latest : G. 31 Julus, S. 1161, C. 1150.
13. *Ahmad Shāh Bahādur*.—1161-1167 A.H., 1748-1754 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1161 ; S. 1161 ; C. 1161.
 Latest : G. 1167 ; S. 1167 ; C. 1161.
14. *'Alamgir II* :—1167-1173 A.H. ; 1754-1759 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1 Julus ; S. 1167 ; C. 1 Julus.
 Latest : G. 1171 ; S. 1180 (Taylor) ; C. 1172.
Shāh Jahān III :—1173-1174 A.H. ; 1759-1760 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1173, S. 1173, C.—.
 Latest : G. 1174, S. 118X (Taylor), C.—.
15. *Shāh 'Alam II* :—1173—1221 A.H., 1759—1806 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1174 ; S. 1174 ; C. 1175.
 Latest : G. 1221 ; S. 1225 (British) ; C. 1219.
Bidar Bakht, 1202-1203 A.H., (29 : VIII-9 : X) 1788 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1202, S. 1202, C.—.
 Latest : G. 1203, S. 1202 C.—.
16. *Akbar II*.—1221—1253 A.H., 1806—1837 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1221 ; S. 1221 ; C. 1221.
 Latest ; G. 19 Julus ; S. 36 Julus ; C. 1251.
17. *Bahādur Shāh II*.—1253-1274 A.H., 1837—1858 A.D.
 Earliest : G. 1273 ; S. 1254 ; C. 1263.
 Latest : G. 1273 ; S. 1274 ; C. 1265.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal. weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

III.—

968-1014 A. H.

1	981	...	<p>Ar Cir. 174.4 1.0</p>	Ahmadābād	<p>In a double square with dots between.</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Margins— Bottom— بصدق ابى بكر <i>Bi-sidq Ab-i-bakar.</i></p> <p>Left— بعدل عمر <i>Bi'adl 'Umar.</i></p> <p>Top— بحياي عثمان <i>Ba-hayá-i 'Usmán.</i></p> <p>Right— بعلم على <i>Ba-'ilm 'Ali.</i></p> <p>Cross (×) on د of محمد — Translation of margins.— By the truth of Abu Bakr, the justice of 'Umar, the modesty of 'Usmán and the wisdom of 'Ali.</p>
2	988	...	<p>Ar Cir. 174.4 1.0</p>	Ahmadābād	<p>Same as above, but margins as below :— Bottom— بصدق ابى بكر Left— Cut off Top— بحياي عثمان <i>Bahayá-i-'Usmán.</i> Right— بعلم على <i>Ba-'ilm 'Ali.</i></p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

AKBAR.

1556-1605 A. D.

In double square with dots between.

اکبر باد شاه

محمد غازی

جلال الدین ۱۷۶

Akbar Bādshāh Muhammad Ghāzi, Jalal-ud-din 981, i.e., Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Bādshāh Ghāzi (victorious monarch).

Margins—

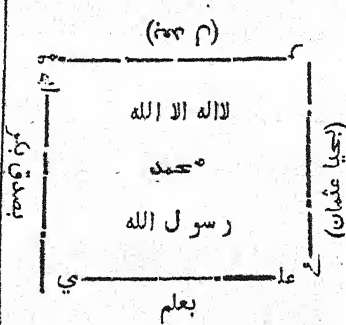
Right—دارالضرب *Darul Zarb.*Bottom—دارالسلطنة احمد اباد
*Darul Sultanat Ahmadabad.*Left—(ملک) خلد *Khalad (Mul-kahu).*Top—دارالسلطنة *was Sultanat*

Found in the Jhansi district; presented by the Government of the United Provinces (letter No. ⁹⁷⁹_{XIIJJ.} of 1908, dated the 9th June 1908).

B. M. C., No. 105, page 26.

Same as above, but year 983 (A.H.=1575 A.D.)

Ditto.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	985	...	<i>A</i> Cir. 173·9 ·87	Hazrat Dehli	The <i>Kalima</i> in a quadrilateral formed of three curves on each side. Margins— As in No. 2.
4	985	...	<i>A</i> Cir. 172·9 ·93	...	The <i>Kalima</i> in larger quadrilateral formed of curves. Inscription, the same as No. 3 but no margins visible.
5	986	...	<i>A</i> Sq. 175·0 ·76	Fatihpur ...	<p>(٢٠٠)</p>  <p>The <i>Kalima</i> in a square formed by letters from the names of the four Companions of the Prophet.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Same as above in a square, but year 985 (A.H. = 1577 A.D.) and margins :—Upper and left cut off</p> <p>Right— را لٹانہ Bottom— حضرت د(ہلی)</p> <p>In a square— اکبر باد شاہ محمد غازی 9 < 9 جلال الدین</p> <p><i>Akbar Bādshāh Muhammad Ghāzi Jalāl-ud-din, 985.</i></p> <p>Margins— Right— خالد الله ملكه The rest cut off. خالد الله تعالى ملكه 986 محمد اکبر باد شاہ (جلال الدین غازی) فتیہ پور دارلسلط(نہ)</p> <p><i>Khalad Allahut'ala mulkahu 986, Muhammad Akbar Bādshāh Jalāl-ud-din Ghāzi, Dārul Sultanat, Fatihpur.—The victorious monarch Jalāl-ud-din Muhammad Akbar, may God perpetuate his kingdom.—The capital Fatihpur, 986 (A. H. = 1578 A. D.)</i></p>	<p>Same as No. 1.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto</p>	<p>Ref. B. M. C. No. 124, page 28.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	[9]87	...	Al Cir. 168·7 ·83	Darul Khilafa	In area surrounded by two lines with dots between. پادشاہ غازی اکبر جلال الدین محمد <i>Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar Bādshāh Ghāzi</i> —the victorious monarch <i>Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar.</i> Margins— Top—cut off Bottom—دار الخلاف <i>Dārul Khilafa</i> -(remainder gone, probably <i>Agra</i>).
7	988	...	Ar Sq. 175·3 ·73	Ahmadabad	Ditto, but words بکر and بعلم are not visible.
8	990	...	Ar Sq. 174·2 ·70	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...
9	995	...	Ar Sq. 175·3 ·69	Ditto ...	Ditto, very crudely executed.
10	[997]	94	Ar q. 174·3 ·65	...	الله اکبر <i>Allah Akbar, i.e.,</i> God is most great. Vine and flowers in the field.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Within a square area formed by double lines with dots between, the Kalima.</p> <p>لا اله الا الله</p> <p>محمد رسول الله ٨٧ [٩]</p> <p>The year [9]87 in lower left hand corner.</p> <p>Margins.—Illegible (cut away). [Probably the margins contain [ا بو بكر عمر عثمان علي]</p>	<p>Received in 1905 from A. S. B.</p>	<p>Ref. B. M. C. No. 52. Rodgers L. M., No. 8, page 52.</p>
<p>Ditto, but year 988 (A.H.=1589 A.D. and mint Dárul Sulṭanat.) Ahmadabád.</p>	<p>Same as No. 1.</p>	
<p>Ditto, but date 990 (A.H.=1582 A.D.).</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>Ditto, but year 995 (A.H.=1586 A.D.)</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>جل جلاله ٣٤ الهى</p> <p>34 <i>Ilahi Jal-i-Jalálah</i>—Glorified be His glory. Ornaments in field.</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>B. M. C. No. 182.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	999	...	AR sq. 175·1 ·68	Ahmadābād	Same as No. 5, but بصدق ابی بکر and بعلم علی cut off.
12	1000	...	AR sq. 173·8 ·76	Urdu-i-Zafar Qarīn.	As No. 5, with بحیای عثمان and two horizontal lines at bottom with dots between.
13	[1000]	87	AR sq. 175·9 ·69	Ahmadābād	Same as No. 5, with بصدق ابی بحیای عثمان but بکر cut off.
14	1000	...	AR sq. 175·6 ·60	[Ujjain?]	The <i>Kalima</i> within square; no sign of margin; sprays of foliage in field.
15	...	88	AR sq. 175·3 ·57	[From the type of the coin it ap- pears to have been minted at Ujjain.]	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Same as No. 5, but date 999 A.H. and words <i>Khalad Allahuta'la Mulkahu</i> cut off.</p> <p>Same as No. 5, but date الف (=1000) and mint name Urdu Zafar Qarin.</p> <p>Same as No. 5, but year 37 first line half cut off, غار absent (for want of space) and the last line reads احمد آباد (غرب) instead of دار السلطنة فتح پور</p> <p>١٠٠٠ محمد اکبر باد (شاه) جلال الدین (غا) زی ? ضرب اچین 1000 <i>Muhammad Akbar Bād</i> (<i>shāh</i>) <i>Jalāl ud dīn</i> (<i>Ghāz</i>) <i>Zarb Uj(ain)</i> (?)</p> <p>محمد اکبر ۳۸ باد شاه جلال الدین <i>Muhammad Akbar 38 Bā(ḍshah)</i> <i>Jalāl ud(dīn)</i></p>	<p>Same as No. 1.</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	<p>B. M. C. No. 15</p> <p>B. M. C. No. 191, page 33.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
16	...	39	Ar sq. 175.3 .56	Same as No. 15.	Same as No. 15.
17	[1002]	Āzar 39	Ar cir. 175.6 .83	Ahmadabād	الله أكبر جل جلاله <i>Allah Akbar Jal i Jalāl—</i> God is most great: glorified be His glory. Sprays of foliage in fild.
18	...	39 Bahman.	Ar cir. 175.0 .80	Ditto	Ditto ...
19	...	41 Āzar.	Ar cir. 176.3 .76	Ditto	Ditto ...
20	...	42 Āzar.	Ar cir. 173.4 .80	Ditto	Ditto ...
21	...	43	Ar sq. 176.2 .60	...	The Kalima ...
22	...	46 Azar.	Ar cir. 175.5 .75	Ahmadabād	Same as No. 17 ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
Same as No. 15, but 39 ...	Same as No. 15.	
<p>اذر الهی ۳۹ احمد ابا(د) ضرب</p> <p>Āz: (name of the 9th Persian solar month) <i>ilahi 39 Ahmad-āba(d) zarb.</i></p> <p>Ditto; but Bahman (11th Persian month).</p> <p>Ditto; but Āzar (9th Persian month) and year 41.</p> <p>Ditto; but regnal year 42.</p> <p>محمد اکبر ۴۳ جلال الدین</p> <p><i>Muhammad Akbar 43 Jalāl (ud)din</i></p> <p>Same as No. 17, but regnal year 46.</p>	<p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Same as No. 1...</p> <p>Found in 1903 in the Daflating Tea-garden, Sub-division Jorhat, Sibsagar Assam.</p> <p>Same as No. 1 ...</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	<p><i>Cf. B. M. C. No. 198.</i></p> <p>L. M., No. 109, page 75.</p> <p>Same type as No. 14.</p>

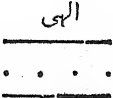
Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
23	...	48 Far- ward- in.	AR cir. 173.7 ·78	Lahor ...	In a square enclosed in an ornamented diamond bor- der. الله اكبر جل جلاله <i>Allahu Akbar Jal i Jalalah.</i>
24	...	48 Mibr	AR cir. 176.1 ·76	Sitāpur ...	In square area ornamented externally with triangles and dots. الله اكبر جل جلاله <i>Allahu Akbar Jal i Jalalah.</i>
25	...	49 Mibr	AR cir. 174.7 ·73	Ditto ...	Same inscription as above in circle with dots outside.
26	[1012]	40 Bah- man.	AR cir. 176.1 ·73	Ahmadābād	Same as No. 17 ...
27	...	4— Ābān	AR cir. 175.7 ·83	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
28	...	4— Āzar	AR cir. 175.0 ·80	Ditto ...	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Within an octagon enclosed in an ornamented border.</p> <p>فرز دین الہی ۴۸ لاہور ضرب <i>Farwardin ilahi Lahore zarb</i></p> <p>In area with ornamented margin:</p> <p>مہر الہی ۴۸ سینا پور ضرب <i>Mihr ilahi 48 Sitāpur zarb.</i></p> <p>In dotted circle ...</p> <p>مہر الہی ۴۹ سینا پور ضرب</p> <p>Same as No. 17; but month Bahand regnal year 49.</p> <p>Ditto, but month Ābān and regnal year 4—.</p> <p>Ditto, but month Āazr and regnal year 4—.</p>	<p>Same as No. 1 ...</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>L. M. No. 253, page 85: <i>Cf.</i>, also B. M. C., No. 238.</p> <p>Identical with B. M. C. No. 177, the date of which should be read ۴۸.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
29	...	50 Mihir	AR sq. 173·0 ·56	Tattah ...	Same as in No. 17 ...
30	...	Ardi dibi- hisht.	AR cir. 170·0 ·87	Allahabād...	In a circle with dots out- side : <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>اله اباد سکه</p> <p>جهان</p> <p>شرق</p> <p>بغرب و</p> </div> <p><i>Allahabād sikka jahān sharq bagharb wa.</i> The inscriptions form the following couplet <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>همیشه همچو زرمهر و ماه رائج باد</p> <p>بغرب و شرق جهان سکه اله باد</p> </div> <p>This may be translated as thus: For ever like the golden orb of sun and moon may pass [this] coin of Allahabād in the world's West and East.</p> </p>
31	Æ sqr. 94·8 ·55	...	Persian legends read from the bottom <i>Jalāluddin Muhammad Akbar bādshāh.</i> Above Jalāluddin two hori- zontal lines with dots bet- ween.

Reverse.	Prorenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>میرا لہی ۵۰ تاقہ ضرب <i>Mihr ilaki 50 Tattah zarb.</i></p> <p>ماہ رائج باد مہر ہمچو زر ہمیشہ اردی ہوش <i>Mah ra'ijbad mihr wa hamchu zar hamisha Ardi bikisht.</i></p>	<p>Same as No. 28</p> <p>Pre ented by Srijut Rasha- dhar Barah, Mauzadar.</p>	<p>L. M. No. 290, page 91.</p> <p>L. M. No. 158, page 73 differs in month and year; cf. also B. M. C., No. 254.</p>
<p>Part of the <i>Kalima</i> in two lines.</p>	<p>Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
32	...	Isfland armaz.	Æ cir. 311.1 ·75	Ahmadābād	<p>احمد آباد</p> <hr/> <p>• • • •</p> <hr/> <p>فلوس</p> <p>In a circular area above two horizontal lines with dots between, the legend reads <i>Ahamadābād</i>, and below the lines <i>Fulus</i>.</p>
33	973	...	Æ sq. 92.3 ·55	Ujjain (?)...	<p>فلوس</p> <p>(۱) جین</p> <p><i>Fulus (U)jain.</i></p>
34	1000	...	Æ, rectan- gular 93.7 ·53	Ujjain (?) ...	Ditto ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
6	7	8
<p style="text-align: center;">  ا سغند ا ر مذ (?) <i>Ilahi Isfandārmaz.</i> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> نهصد و هفت و سوم (۹۷۳) </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> (۱) لف شاه اکبر </p> <p><i>Alif=1000 (Jalaluddin) Akbar Shāh.</i></p>	<p>Found in the Khaira District. B. B. R. A. S.'s letter dated the 30th January 1908.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">.....</p> <p>Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S.</p>	<p><i>Cf. Taylor J. A. S. B., Numismatic Supplement, 1904, extra No. page 104, III (a).</i></p> <p><i>Cf. Rodgers' L. M. No. 231, page 119.</i></p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Amar-dad.	[4?... 1018H =1608 A.D.]	AR Cir. 175·9 ·68	Jahāngīr-nagar (Dacca).	IV.—JAHĀNGĪR: اکبر شاه (نک) یر شاه جها (نو) ر الدین (Nūruddin Jahāngīr Shāh Akbar Shāh—Nūruddin, Jahāngīr Shāh (son of) Akbar Shāh.
2	...	...	AR Cir. 174·9 ·71	Ahmadnagar	غازی شاه جها نگیر باد محمد (traces of) نور الدین
8	...	...	AR 174·9 ·70	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
4	1020	Mihr	AR 174·6 ·78	Akbarnagar (Rajmabal).	In dotted circle— اکبر شاه نگیر شاه جها نور الدین Akbar Shāh (son of) Jahāngīr Shāh Nuruddin. The field of coin within margin round inscription is filled with knots.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

104-1037 A.H., 1605-28 A.D.

<p>ماء امرداد (الهي) جها نگیر نگر ضرب</p> <p><i>Māh Amardad</i> (Ilahi 4?) <i>Jahān-gīrnagar</i> (Dacca), <i>zarb</i>; traces of octagonal enclosure to left, and marginal inscription.</p> <p>Part of the Kalima with ضرب احمد نگر the word احمد on the right and نگر on the left of ل of رسول Below this ب of ضرب</p>	<p>Received in 1905, from A. S. B.</p>	<p>Identical with B. M. C., No. 501, except for octagonal enclosure to reverse instead of dotted circle. Pl. IV, No. 9.</p>
<p>Ditto ditto ...</p>	<p>Found in the Angul District; presented by the A. S. B.'s letter No. 710, dated the 8th February 1907.</p>	<p>Similar to B. M. C., No. 291. Both sides of the coin are covered with flowers and leaves.</p>
<p>In octagon, on the outside of which are squares and dots:</p> <p>ماء مهر الہی ضرب اکبر نگر ۱۰۲۰</p> <p><i>Māh Mhir Ilahi Zarb Akbar-nagar</i> 1020.</p>	<p>Received in 1906 from the Government of United Provinces:</p> <p>Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S.</p>	<p>(Duplicate.)</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	1037	22	AR 175·7 ·73	Patna ...	<p>بحکم شاه چها</p> <p>نگیر</p> <p>یافت صد زیور</p> <p>سنه</p> <p>۱۰۳۷</p> <p>The legends on this coin form the couplet.</p> <p>ز نام نور جهان باد شاه بیگم زر</p> <p>بحکم شاه چها نگیر یافت صد زیور</p> <p><i>i.e.</i>, By order of King Jahāngir a hundred beauties gained gold by the name of Nur Jahān Padshāh Begam.</p>
6	...	...	AR Cir. 176·1 ·75	Ahmadnagar	<p>The <i>Kalima</i> arranged in three lines and fourth line.</p> <p>ضرب احمد (نگر)</p> <p>Ornaments in the field.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>زنام شاه نور جهان باد بیگم [ز] ۲۲ ضرب پٹنہ</p> <p>غاز (ی) جہا نگیر باد شاہ محمد نورالدین</p> <p>Beginning from the bottom, the legend reads <i>Nūruddin Muḥammad Jahāngīr Bādsh(āh) ghāzi</i>. Ornaments in the field.</p>	<p>Presented in 1906, by the Government of United Provinces.</p> <p>Found in the Jhansi District.</p>	<p>B. M. C. No. 525, save for a flower instead of * in the first line of obverse and for Patna being written</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	...	...	AR Cir. 176.0 ·72	Burhānpur...	The Kalima arranged in four lines with (ضر)ب at bottom. Ornaments in the field.
8	...	...	AR Cir. 176.0 ·71	Jalnāpur ...	The Kalima arranged in three lines, the first الله being cut off. At left hand corner bottom (پور)جا لآ Ornaments in the field.
9	0117	or 17(?)	Æ Rectangular 100.3 ·52	...	۷ جہا شا
1	1049	12	AR Cir. 172.8 ·75	Tattah ...	V.—SHAH JAHAN باد شاه غازی شاه جهان محمد ۱۰۴۹ شہاب الدین صاحب قرآن ثانی <i>Sahib Qiran sani (second) Shahabu'din 1049. Muham- mad Shāh Jahān Bādshāh ghāzī reading from the bottom.</i>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
Same as No. 6 ...	Same as No. 6.	
Ditto ...	Ditto.	
دهلی ضرب	Ditto ...	Doubtful identification

1037-10 68A.H. 1628-58 A.D.

The Kalima with ضرب ۱۲ تته الہی—struck at Tattah (in the year) 12, Ilabi (month...)	Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.	Similar to B. M. C., No. 643.
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

VI.—AURANGZEB

1068-1119—

1	[10]84	15	AR 173·6 ·87	Sūrat ...	<p>عالم (گیر) اورنگ زیب شاہ زد چو بدر منیر سکہ ۸۴ [۱۰-] در جہان '<i>Alam(gir) Aurangzeb Shāh zad chu badar munir sikka</i> [10]84 <i>Dar Jahān.</i> The legend forms the couplet. در جہان سکہ زد چو بدر منیر شاہ اورنگ زیب عالم گیر <i>Dar Jahān Sikka Zad Chu Badar Munir—</i> Shāh Aurangzeb 'Alamgir struck money in the world like the shining moon. Ditto ...</p>
2	...	18	AR 176·5 ·77	Lucknow	...
3	[109]2	24	AR 177·8 ·75	Akbarnagar	<p>A portion of the legend No. 1, but <i>Mihir</i> instead of <i>Badar</i>.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

ALAMGIR I.

1658-1707 A.D.

سنہ ۱۵ جلوس
میمنٹ
مانوس
سورت

*Sani 15 Julūs Maimanat Mānūs
ṣūrat*—in the 15th year of the
blessed reign, struck at Surat.

Received in 1905
from Colonel
Macnamara,
Civil Surgeon,
Tezpur.

Coin of Aurangzeb B
type. Page 259 of
B.B.R.A.S.'s Journal,
1907.

مانوس
میمنٹ
سنہ ۱۸ جلوس
ضرب
لکھنؤ

*Mānūs maimanat sanah 18 Julūs
zarb Lakhnaw.*

Five commas forming a wheel in
جلو س of س








میمنٹ
مانوس ۲۴ سنہ
ضرب
اکبرنگر ۲ (۱۰۹)

*Maimanat mīnās 24 sanah zarb
Akbar-nagar (109) 2.*

Found in 1908 in
the northern
part of Dacca
town.

Received in 1906
from the Deputy
Commissioner,
Sibsagar.

The coins of Aurang-
zeb struck at Akbar-
nagar have almost
invariably مہر instead
of بدر in the couplet.
Both [regnal and
hijra] years are on
the reverse; the year
of the reign comes
in مانوس of س or
جلوس and the Hijra
year in the lowest
line [on the left of
the mint name اکبرنگر]
Badgers L. M. Muchal

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	1092	25	AR 177.4 .93	Sūrat ...	Legend as on (1), but date 1092 over  of اورنگ and  of عالم گیر is fully visible.
5	1093	25	AR 177.1 .97	Sūrat ...	Legend as No. 1, but date 1093 over  of اورنگ and  of عالم گیر is fully visible.
6	...	25	AR 177.5 .75	Akbarnagar	Same as No. 3 ...
7	...	28	AR 170.5 .81	Lucknow ...	Legend as No. 1 ...
8	[1098]	30	AR 176.0 .83	Gulkauda...	Same as No. 1. Four dots on  of بدر
9	[1098]	31	AR 172.1 .74	Jahāngīrna- gar (Dacca)	Legend as No. 1, but  درجه cut off.
10	1101	33	AR 176.2 .91	Khujista Bunoyād	Legend as No. 1, but date 1101 over  of اورنگ

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
Same as No. 2, but the regnal year is 25 and the mint name Sūrat. <i>Pesh</i> over ج of جلوس	Received in 1905 from A.S.B.	Coin of Aurangzeb E. type, page 260 of B.B.R.A.S.'s Journal 1907.
Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Same as No. 3, but regnal year is 25 in س of جلوس	Found in the north of Dacca town 1908.	
Same as No. 2, but mint name Lakhnow.	Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.	
Same as No. 2, but regnal year 30 and mint name Gulkanda.	Found in the Sambalpur District; presented by the Government of Bengal (A.S.B.'s letter No. 692, dated the 8th February 1907).	
Legend as No. 2, but the regnal year is 31 and the mint name Jahāngīrnagar.	Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.	
Ditto, but the regnal year is 33 and the mint name Khujista Bunyād.	Found in the Bijapur District. Received from B. B. R. A. S. (letter dated the 12th August 1907).	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	1105	37	AR 168·8 ·90	Bijāpur ...	Legend as No. 1, but date 1105 over ^{اورنگ} of ^گ the word ^{درجہاں} half cut away.
12	1107	39	AR 175·1 ·81	Patna ...	Legend as No. 1, but date 1107.
13	1107	39	AR 178·2 ·77	Jahāngīr n a- gar (Dacca).	Ditto, but date 1107 on the left of the word ^{منیر}
14	...	39	AR 178·3 ·81	Akbarnagar	Same as No. 3 ...
15	1108	40	AR 176·3 ·91	Patna ...	Same as No. 1, but date 1108 in ^{اورنگ} of ^گ
16	1109	41	AR 177·2 ·85	Jahāngīr n a- gar (Dacca).	Same as No. 13, but date 1109.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>(مانوس) میمنت جلوس دارا لظفر ۳۷ ضرب بیجا پور (<i>Mānūs</i>) <i>Maīmanat julūs Dār-ul-Zafar 37 zarb Bijāpur</i>— Struck in the 37th year of the fortunate reign at Dār-ul-zafar (the gate of Victory), Bijāpur. A bunch of flowers on ب of ضرب.</p> <p>Ditto, but mint name Patna and regnal year 39.</p> <p>Ditto, but mint name Jahān-girnagar.</p> <p>Same as No. 3, but regnal year 39.</p> <p>Ditto, but regnal year 40.</p> <p>Same as No. (13), but regnal year 41.</p>	<p>Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.</p> <p>Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S.</p> <p>Found in 1903 in the northern part of Dacca town.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	<p>B. M. C. No. 795.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
17	1110	42	AR 177·0 ·80	Jahāngīr na- gar.	Same as No. 16, but the words <i>Sikka dar jahān</i> are not visible.
18	1110	42	AR 178·3 ·81	Akbarnagar...	Same as No. 3 ...
19	1110	43	AR 178·2 ·91	Sūrat ...	Legend as usual, date 1110 in ۱۱ of اوردنگ the words منیر در جهان cut off.
20	1111	43	AR 178·7 ·85	Jahāngīr na- gar (Dacca).	Legend as No. 16, date 1111 on the left of the word منیر
21	...	43	AR 177·2 ·85	Chināpātān (Madras).	Inscription as No. 1 ...
22	1111	44	AR 174·3 ·90	Sūrat ...	Same as No. 1, date 1111 in ۱۱ of اوردنگ

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
Same as No. 16, but regnal year 42.	Received in 1905 from Colonel Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur.	
Same as No. 30, regnal year 42 in س of جلوس and date —10.	Found in 1908 in the northern part of Dacca town.	
Usual legend; but regnal year 43, mint name <i>Sūrat</i> .	Ditto.	
Same as No. 16, but regnal year 43 and mint name Jahān-gīrnagar.	Ditto.	
<i>Mānūs Mairanāt Sanah 43, julūs zarb Chīnāpatan</i> (mint name is not clear).	Ditto.	
Usual legend, regnal year 44, and mint name <i>Sūrat</i> .	Received in 1905 from Col. Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
23	1112	44	AR 178·3 ·82	Jahāngir n a- gar.	Same as No. 22, but date 1112 on the left of the word منیر شاه is clear and سکه درجهان is cut away.
24	1112	45	AR 174·7 ·93	Etāwā ...	Same as No. 1, but date 1112 over ک of رنگ ا
25	1113	45	AR 178·2 ·83	J a h ā n g i r n a- gar.	Legend as No. 16, date 1113 on the left of the word منیر
26	1113	45	AR 178·7 ·82	Akbarnagar	Legend as No. 1, date 1113 in گ of: رنگ ا
27	...	45	AR 177·8 ·83	Chināpātan	Same as on No. 1 ...
28	1114	46	AR 178·7 ·85	Jalāngir n a- gar.	Ditto, but date 1114 ...
29	...	47	AR 179·0 ·87	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
30	1115	47	AR 178·9 ·80	...	Same as No. 1, but date 1115 on the left of منیر

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
Same as No. 22, but mint name Jahāngīrnagar fully visible.	Found in 1908 in the northern part of the Dacca town.	
Same as No. 2, but regnal year 45 and mint name Etāwā.	Presented by the Government of the United Provinces, 1906.	
Same as No. 16, regnal year 45. Four dots in س of مانوس and جلوس	Found in 1908 in the northern part of the Dacca town.	
Same as No. 2, but regnal year 45 and mint name Akbar-nagar.	Ditto.	
Ditto, but the mint name Chīnapātan.	Ditto.	
Ditto, but regnal year 46 and mint name Jahāngīrnagar.	Ditto.	
Ditto, but regnal year 47 ...	Ditto ...	Pl. IV, No. 10.
Ditto, but regnal year 47 and mint name cut away.		

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
31	1082	...	Æ 819.7 .77	Sūrat ...	زیب اورنگ ۱۰۸۲ جلوس شاه <i>Zeb Aurang 1082 julūs shāh.</i>

VII.—BAHĀDUR SHĀH

1119-24 A.H

1	1120	2	AR 175.6 .91	Ahmadnagar	باد شاه غازی ۱۱۲۰ عالم بهادر شاه سکه مبارک <i>Bādshāh Ghāzi 1120 'Alam Bahādur Shāh Sikka Mubārīk. Blessed coin (of Shāh 'Ālam Bahādur, the Victorious King). Three flowers over بها, catherine wheel of four sprays over در and of five sprays with dot in centre over مبا</i>
2	...	3	AR 179.5 .81	Jahāngīr n a- gar, Dacca.	باد شاه غازی شاه عالم

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>سورت ضرب <i>Sūrat Zarb.</i></p>	<p>Found in the Wun District. Presented by the Government of the Central Provinces (A. S. B.'s letter No. 2669, dated the 6th March 1906).</p>	

SHAH 'ALAM I.
1707-12 A.D.

<p>احمد (نگر) ضرب سنه ۲ ما نوس میمنت جلوس <i>Ahmadnagar zarb sani 2 mānūs maimanat julūs—</i> Struck at Ahmadnagar in the second year of the fortunate reign. Five-leaved flower in س of جلوس</p>	<p>Found in the Bijapur District. Received from B.B. R. A. S. (letter dated the 1st August 1907).</p>
<p>مانوس میمنت سنه ۳ جلوس ضرب جہانگیر نگر</p>	<p>Found in 1908 in the northern part of the town of Dacca.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

IX.—FARRUKH-SIYAR.

1	[102]6	3	^{Ar} 172·9 ·90	Sūrat ...	<p>بحر (و) برفرخ سیر شاه (از) فضل حق یاد سکه [۱۰۲]۶ برسیم و زر</p> <p><i>Bahar (wa) bar Farrukh Siyar Sháh? (azfa) zli haq bād sikka bar sim wa zar</i> [102]6. The legends form the cou- plet:—</p> <p>سکه زد از فضل حق برسیم و زر باد شاه بحر و برفرخ سیر</p> <p>Which may be translated thus:—</p> <p>Struck money of gold and silver by grace of the Truth Bādsháh of sea and land Farrukh-siyar.</p>
2	...	5	178 4 ·81	Murshidābāl	<p>[ز] از فضل حق برسیم [وزر] [باد] [شاه] [بحر و] [برفرخ سیر] (سکه)</p> <p><i>Az fazli haq bar sim [wa zar] [bād] shā[h] [Bahar wa] bar Farrukh-siyar sikka.</i></p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

1124-181 A.H., 1718-1719 A.D.

<p>ما نوس میںٹ سنہ ۳ جاوس (ض) رب (سو) رت <i>Mānūs maimanat sanah 3 iulūs</i> <i>(za)rb (Sū)rat.</i> Four-leaved flower in س of چار س</p>	<p>Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsāgar.</p>	<p>Taylor's Coins of Surat, J. B. B. R. A. S. 1907, page 263.</p>
<p>Same as No. 1, but regnal year 5 and mint name Murshidābād.</p>	<p>Found in the Ahmadnagar District. Present- ed by the Bom- bay Government (B. B. R. A. S.'s letter, dated 24th January 1906).</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

3	(11) 29	...	AR 142.9 90	Sūrat ...	Same as No. 1, but date (11) 29 on the left of <i>sikka</i> , three dots in ق of حق
4	11 (30)	7	AR 176.0 77	...	<p>د بر فرخ سیر شاه</p> <p>۱۱ (۳۰) حق بر سیم و زر</p> <p>(د) ضل</p> <p>سکه زد از</p> <p><i>Wa bar Farrukh siyar Shāh</i> 11(30) haq bar sim wa zar faẓli sikka zad az. Traces of dotted margin to left.</p>

XII.—MUHAMMAD SHAH,

1	113 (1)	1	AR 176.4 95	Etāwā ...	<p>۱۱۳ محمد شاه</p> <p>باد شاه غازي</p> <p>سکه مبارک</p> <p>113.--<i>Muhammad Shāh bād-shāh ghāzi sikka mubarik</i> —The blessed coin of the victorious monarch Muhammad Shah.</p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	Reference and remarks.
7	8	9

Legend as No. 1, but no
regnal year.

ما نوس
ميمنت
✓
جلوس سنه
ت

Mānūs maimanat julūs sanah 7.
No margin.

Received in 1906
from the Deputy
Commissioner,
Sibsāgar.

Received in 1906
from B. B. R.
A. S.

Different type from
above.

1131-61 A.H., 1719-48 A.D.

ما نوس
ميمنت
سنه احد جلوس
ضرب
اٹاوا

*Mānūs maimanat sanah ahad
julūs zarb Etāwā*—Struck at
Etāwā in the first year of the
auspicious reign.

Found in the Sam-
balpur District ;
presented by the
Government of
Bengal (A. S. B.'s
letter No. 692,
dated the 8th
February 1907.

Serial No.	Year		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	113—	3	AE 178·2 ·99	Sūrat ...	۱۱۳ محمد شاه — یاد شاه غاز ی سکه مبارک 113— <i>Muhammad Shāh bād- shāh ghāzi sikka mubarik.</i> — the blessed coin (of) the victorious monarch Muham- mad Shāh, 113.—
3	113 (5)	4	175 4 ·85	Bareli ...	Legend as No. (1) ...
4	113—	7	175·7 ·84	Arkat ...	Ditto ...
5	...	7	170·9 ·83	Nāhan ...	Same as No. 2, but no date.
6	...	7	162·6 ·87	Sūrat ...	(محمد) شاه — (با) د شاه غاز ی سکه مبارک <i>Muhammad Shāh bādshāh ghāzi (sikka) mubarik.</i>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>ما نوس میمنت سنه ۳ جلوس ضرب سورت</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat sanah 3 julūs zarb Sūrat</i>—Struck at Sūrat in the 3rd year of his auspicious reign.</p> <p>Legend as No. 2, but regnal year 4 and mint name Bareli, and the second line reads. جلوس سنه ۴</p> <p>Legend as No. 2, but regnal year 7 and mint name Arkat.</p> <p>Same as No. 1, but regnal year 7 and mint name Nahān.</p> <p>Same as No. 5, but mint name Sūrat and a dotted flower in جلوس س</p>	<p>Found in the Panah Mahal District. B. B. R. A. S.'s letter of 28th Febru- ary 1908.</p> <p>Found in the Ahmadnagar District. B. B. R. A. S.'s letter of the 21th Jan- uary 1906.</p> <p>Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.</p> <p>Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S.</p> <p>Found in Decem- ber 1906 at the Daflating tea garden in the Jorhat Sub- division, Sibs- agar.</p>	<p>Taylor, <i>op. cit.</i> type B, page 266.</p> <p>Similar to B. M. C. No. 1055, but with- out margin.</p> <p>Similar to B. M. C., No. 958.</p> <p>Taylor's type B as in No. 2.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	1145	15	AR 170.4 .81	Arkat ...	Same as No. 1, but year 1145.
8	1147(?)	...	AR 156.2 .76	...	Legend as No. 1, but year 1147 (?).
9	11—	...	AR 174.1 .80	Arkat ...	Ditto, but date 11—.
10	...	2 or 4 (?)	AR 171.7 .77	Arkat ...	Same as No. 7, but no date for want of space.
11	1152	22	AR 174.0 .94	Shahabād Qanauj.	Same as No. 2, but date 1152, and segment of marginal double circle with dots within on the right side of the coin.
12	11—	25	AR 177.3 .80	Arkat ...	Legend as No. 2, but date 11—(cut off). Five dotted flowers on the 3rd line of the inscription.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Same as No. 6, but regnal year 15 and mint name Arkat.</p> <p>Legend as No. 1, but no regnal year and mint name for want of space.</p> <p>Ditto, but mint name Arkat is clearly visible.</p> <p>Same as No. 7; but date 2 or 4 (?) on the word <i>sanah</i>.</p> <p>Same as No. 2, but regnal year 22 and mint name Shahābād Qanauj, segment of a double circle with dots within at the bottom.</p> <p>Five commas forming a flower in جلوس of س</p> <p>Legend as No. 2, but regnal year 25 and mint name Arkat. Crescent on ج of جلوس</p>	<p>Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.</p> <p>Presented by Col. Macnamara, Civil Surgeon, Tezpur (File H. B. July 1905, Nos. 1350-1414).</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Presented by the A. S. B. in 1905.</p> <p>Received in 1905 from A. S. B.</p> <p>Found in the Sambalpur district. Presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B.'s letter No. 692, dated the 8th February 1907.)</p>	<p>Perhaps a duplicate of No. 7.</p> <p>Same type as previous two.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	...	۳ or ۲ (cut).	AR 168.6 .80	Sūrat ...	(محمد) شاه (با) د شاه غاز (ع) ی سکه مبارک <i>(Muhammad) Shāh (bād)shāh ghāz(i) sikka mubarik.</i>

XIII.—AHMAD SHĀH

1161-67 A. H. ;

1	11 (61)	1	AR 179.5 .79	Jahāngīr-nagar (Dacca).	— احمد شاه (بها) در باد شاه غاز (ز) ی سکه مبارک 11— <i>Ahmad Shāh Bahādur bādshāh ghā(z)i sikka mu- barik</i> —The blessed coin of the victorious monarch Ahmad Shāh Bahādur.
2	...	1	AR 169.0 .75	Arkat ...	بها در شاه غاز <i>Bahādur Shāh Ghāzi</i> ; the last straight horizontal line is apparently the elongation of ی

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

<p>ما نوس (only traces) ...</p> <p>میمنت ۴ (?) سنه جلوس ضرب سورت</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat sanah 4 ?</i> (cut) <i>julūs zarb Sūrat.</i></p>	<p>Found in the Bhandara district of the Central Provinces and presented by that Administration. (Director of Agriculture's (C. P.) letter No. 1228, dated the 4th May 1903.</p>
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BAHĀDUR.

1743-54 A.D.






<p>ما نوس میمنت سنه احد جلوس (ضرب) جها نگیر (نکر)</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat sanah ahād julūs (zar)b Jahangir(nagar)—</i> Struck at Jahāngirnagar (Dacca) in the first year of the fortunate reign.</p> <p>(ما نوس) (میمنت) (سنه) احد جلوس (ضرب) (ar)kat (traces of)</p> <p>Arkāt lotus flower on ج of جلوس</p>	<p>Found in the Murshidabad District; presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B's letter No. 496, dated the 13th March 1906).</p> <p>Received in 1905 from A. S. B.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	1162	2	AR 177·8 ·80	...	احمد شاه بها (د) باد شاه غاز ۱۱۶۳ سکه مبارک
4	1163	2	AR 178·2 ·82	...	Same as No. 3, but year 1163
5	...	2	AR 172·0 ·89	Arkat ...	(احمد شاه بها (د) باد شاه غاز سکه مبارک (<i>Akma</i>)d Shāh Bahādu(r) bādshāh ghāzi sikka mu- barik.
6	...	2	AR 168·0 ·81	K. tak ...	احمد شاه بها (د) باد شاه سکه مبارک <i>Akma</i> d Shāh Bahā(<i>dur</i>) bād- shāh ghāzi sikka mubarik.
7	...	3	AR 171·3 ·91	Arkat ...	Same as No. 5 ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	Reference and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>ضرب میمنت ما نوس (چار) س ۲ سنه</p>	<p>Found in the Saran district; presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B.'s letter No. 702, dated the 8th February 1907).</p>	
<p>Same as No. 3 ...</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>ما نوس میمنت سنه ۲ جلوس ضرب ارکات <i>Mānūs maimanat Sanah 2 julūs zarb Arkat.</i> Crescent over ج جلوس of</p>	<p>Received in 1905 from A. S. B.</p>	
<p>Ditto, but mint name Katak</p>	<p>Found in the Betul District.</p>	
<p>Same as No. 5, but regnal year 3</p>	<p>Presented by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Assam (File H. B., July 1905, Nos. 1350-1414).</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
8	...	3	AR 178 4 ·91	Arkat ...	Same as No. 5, but ز and د of غا ز ي and ر ه ا respectively cut away.
9	[116]4	3	AR 178·8 ·86	Murshidabád	<p>(شاه بهادر)</p> <p>←</p> <p>(باد شاه غا)</p> <p>(سکه مبارکی)</p> <p>—۴</p> <p>(Shā)h Bahādur (bād)shāh ghāzi (sikka mubari)k,—4.</p>
10	...	5	AR 178 2 ·77	Mint name cut off [Murshidabād].	<p>(احمد شاه بهادر)</p> <p>←</p> <p>باد شاه غا (ز)</p> <p>ی</p> <p>(traces) سکه مبار</p> <p>(Ahma)d Shāh Ba(hādur) bādshāh ghā(z)i sikka mubarik.</p>
11	...	5	AR 165 2 ·75	Katak ...	Ditto ...
12	...	5	AR 172·8 ·95	Arkat ...	<p>(احمد شاه بهادر)</p> <p>←</p> <p>باد شاه غا (ز)</p> <p>ی</p> <p>سکه مبار</p> <p>(Ahma)d Shāh Bahā(dur) bādshāh ghā(z)i sikka mubarik.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Same as No. 5, but regnal year 3 and ضرب of ضرب missing.</p> <p>میمنت سنه ۳ جلوس ضرب</p> <p>(مر) شد اباد <i>Maimanat Sanah 3 julūs zarb</i> (Mur)shidabād.</p> <p>ما نوس میمنت سنه ۵ جلوس ضرب</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat sanah 5 julūs zarb.</i> Five-leafed flower of Murshidabad.</p> <p>Ditto, but mint name Katak ...</p> <p>ما نوس میمنت سنه ۵ جلوس ضرب ارکات</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat sanah 5 julūs zarb Arkat</i> : crescent over ج of جاس</p>	<p>Found in December 1906 at the Daflating Tea garden, Jorhat subdivision, Sib-sagar.</p> <p>Found in the Murshidabad district; presented by the Government of Bengal (A. S. B.'s letter No. 406, dated the 13th March 1906).</p> <p>Found in the Ahmadnagar district. B. B. R. A. S.'s letter, dated the 26th January 1903.</p> <p>Found in the Warda District (A. S. B.'s letter No. 1501, dated the 18th May 1906).</p> <p>Presented in 1903 by the Government of United Provinces.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	...	6	 179 0 ·90	Murshidabād	Same as No. 11 ...
14	...	6	 178 5 ·89	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
15	...	7	 169 2 ·81	[Katak] ...	(احمد شاه بهادر) باد شاه غازی (<i>Ahmad Shāh Bahādur</i>) <i>bādschāh ghāzi</i> .
16	...	12	 168 7 ·82	Katak ...	احمد شاه بهادر باد شاه غازی A dotted segment from the top extending towards the right edge.
17	...	2(?)	 172 6 ·76	Arkat ...	(احمد شاه بهادر) باد شاه غازی سکه مبارک (<i>Ahmad Shāh Bahādur</i>) <i>bādschāh ghāzi sikka mu- barik</i> .

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Same as No. 11, but regnal year 6 and mint name Murshidabād. Five-leafed flower of Murshidabād over ضرب of ضرب</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>ما نوس میںٹ v سنہ جلوس ضرب Traces of کٹک</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat sanak 7 julūs zarb.</i></p> <p>Ditto, the mint name Katak is clear, but regnal year 12.</p> <p>Ditto, but regnal year seems to be 2(?) and mint town Arkat.</p>	<p>Found in the Murshidabād district. (A. S. B.'s letter No. 496, dated the 13th March 1906).</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Collected by the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.</p>	<p>No. 7327, page 70 of Rodgers' I.M.C., Part II.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
18	...	11(?)	^{AR} 167·6 ·85	Katak ...	Same as No. 17 ...

XIV.—‘ĀLAMGIR II—

1	11 [72]	6	^{AT} 168·8 ·75	Sawai, Jaipur.	— ۱۱ عالم گير باد شاه غا (ز) سکه مبارک
2	(116) 8	1	^{AR} 179·2 ·95	Murshidābād	11—‘ <i>Ālamgīr</i> <i>Bādshāh</i> <i>ghā(2)ī sikkā mubārīk</i> .— Blessed coin (of) the vic- torious monarch ‘ <i>Ālamgīr</i> .
3	...	1	^{AR} 173·9 ·87	Arkat ...	Legend as No. 1, but date—8 on the left of <i>Mubārīk</i> .
4	(116) 8	2	^{AR} 179·0 ·92	Murshidābād	Same as No. 1, but no traces of date.
					As No. 2 ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
Same as No. 17 but date appears to be 11 (which must be wrong) and mint town Katak.	Found in the Bhandara district of the Central Provinces and presented by that Administration. (Director of Agriculture, C. P.'s letter No. 1228, dated the 4th May 1908).	

1167—1173 A.H.; 1754—1759 A.D.

<p>ما نوس میںٹ ۶ سنہ جلوس ضرب سرای جی (پور) <i>Mānūs maīmanat sanah 6 julūs zarb Sawai Jai(pur)</i>—Struck at Sawai Jaipur in the 6th year of his auspicious reign.</p> <p>Legend as on No. 1, but regnal year احد (= one) and mint name Murshidabād. Five- leafed flower over سنہ of س</p> <p>Same as No. I, but regnal year احد (= one) and mint name Arkat.</p> <p>Ditto, but regnal year 2 ...</p>	<p>Found in the Poona district. (B. B. R. A. S.'s letter, dated the 25th August 1906).</p> <p>Found in the Murshidabad district (A. S. B. letter No. 496, dated the 13th March 1906).</p> <p>Found in December 1906 at Daflating Tea-garden, Jorhat subdivision, Sibsagar.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	116—	2	AR 179·4 ·85	Jahāngīr- nagar.	Same as No. 1, but date 116—
6	...	2	AR 178·6 ·97	Murshidābād	Ditto, but no date ; the words سکه and مبارک are not fully visible. Five-leafed flower of Murshidābād over , of کبر
7	...	3	AR 178·8 ·92	Murshidābād	Same as No. 1, but no date.
8	116—	3	AR 155·5 ·74	Muhammadā- bād, Banāras.	Same as No. 1, but date 116—.
9	117—	4	AR 170·5 ·93	Arkat ...	Same as No. 1, but date 117—. Eleven four-dotted flowers scattered over the surface.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Same as on No. 1, but regnal year 2 and mint name Jahān-girnagar.</p> <p>Same as No. 1, but regnal year 2, the words ما نوس and مرشد آباد cut away. Five-leaved flower of Murshidabād on سنه of س</p> <p>Same as No. 6, but regnal year 3.</p> <p>محمد ابا (د) میمنت جلوس سنه ما نوس ضرب بنارس</p> <p><i>Muhammadabā(d) maimanat julūs sanah 3 mānūs zarb Banāras.</i></p> <p>Same as No. 1, but regnal year 4 and mint name Arkat. Crescent over ح of جلوس</p>	<p>Same as the last coin.</p> <p>Received in 1905 from A. S. B.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
10	1171	4	AR 173·4 ·77	Muhammad- abād Banāras.	Same as No. 1, but date 1171 below the word عا لم
11	...	5	AR 174·9 ·75	Ditto ...	<hr/> <p>بادشاہ غاز (ع)</p> <hr/> <p>سکہ مبد (ارک)</p> <p>A Trisul between <i>Bādshāh</i> and <i>Ghā(zi)</i>.</p>
12	...	6	AR 174·5 ·80	Ditto ...	<p>(ع) لم گیر</p> <p>←</p> <p>شاہ غاز</p> <p>ی</p> <p>سکہ مبدار</p> <p>(‘A)lamgīr Shāh Ghāzi Sikka <i>Mubārīk</i>. Trisul between <i>Shāh</i> and <i>Ghāzi</i>.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p data-bbox="365 513 722 571">Same as No. 8, but regnal year 4.</p> <p data-bbox="473 674 645 926"> محمد اباد ميمنت جلوس سنه مانوس <hr/> بنارس </p> <p data-bbox="374 1087 722 1120">Ditto, but regnal year 6 ...</p>	<p data-bbox="748 513 941 571">Received in 1905 from A. S. B.</p> <p data-bbox="795 674 864 707">Ditto.</p> <p data-bbox="799 1087 864 1120">Ditto.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1		3	4	5	6

XV.—SHĀH 'ĀLAM II—

1	1175	3	<p>R 175·5 ·93</p>	<p>Mustaqir ul-Khilāfat (Akbar- ābād).</p>	<p>اله فضل ۱۱۷۵ شاه حامی دین محمد شاه عالم باد (د) سکه زد (د) بر هفت کشور (traces of) The complete inscription makes the couplet. سکه زد بر هفت کشور سایه فضل اله حامی دین محمد شاه عالم باد شاه <i>Sikka zad bar haft kishwar saiyah i fazli ilah. Hāmi-i-dīn Muḥammad Shāh 'Ālam bādshah—</i> Translation—Defender of the Muhammadan Faith, (and) Reflexion of the Divine Excellence the Em- peror Shāh 'Ālam struck money throughout the seven climes.*</p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

1173—1221 A.H., 1758—1806 A.D.

<p>جلوس مانوس ميمنٹ مستقر الخلافتہ ۳ سنہ (تقریب)</p> <p><i>Julūs mānūs maimanat mustaqir al khilāfat sanah 3 zarb—</i> Struck at Mustaqir al Khilāfat (Akbarābād) in the 3rd year of the auspicious reign.</p>	<p>Found in a well in mauza Radan, tahsil Ferozabad, in the district of Agra. Presented by the Government of the United Provinces.</p>	<p>B. M. C. No. 1128.</p> <p>“ * When Taimur, establishing his throne in India, overcame the kings of Cashmere, Bengal, Decan, Gujrat, Lahore, Poorub, and Paishoor, he united the kingdoms and called himself conqueror and sovereign of the seven climates or countries.” —Moore's Narration of Little's Detachment, App. page 472 quoted by Thurston, E. I. Co. Coinage.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra	Regnal			
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	1176	4	AR 174.3 .90	Mustaqir al Khilāfa (Akbar- ābād).	As on (1), but date 1176 ...
3	...	4	AR 171.0 .88	[Arkāt] ...	(حامی دین محمد) شاه (له فضل شاه عالم باد سکه هفت کشور (ر) <i>Vide complete couplet and translation under No. 1.</i>
4	...	5	AR 170.0 .90	Ditto ...	Similar ...
5	...	7	AR 167.8 .75	[Banāras) ...	شاه عالم باد شاه غازی سکه مبارک <i>Shāh 'Ālam bādshāh ghā(z)i sikka mubārīk</i> —The auspi- cious coin of the victorious King Shah 'Ālam (II). Three dots below م of عالم and four over 3 of شاه
6	1182	9	178.8 .84	(Murshid- ābād).	(حامی دین) شاه (سایه فضل شاه عالم سکه ۱۱۸۲ هفت کشور (Hā)mi (d)in Shā(h) (sā)iyahī fazlī Shāh' Ālam sikka 1182 haft Kishwar.

Reverse.	Provenance	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>As No. 1, but the regnal year 4</p> <p>مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب (ارکات) Crescent over ج of جلوس Similar, but regnal year 5 ...</p> <p>مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب بنا</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat sanah 7 julūs zarb Bana—</i>. Struck at [Banāras] in the 7th year of his fortunate reign.</p> <p>مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس ضرب</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat sanah 9 julūs zarb (Mūrshidābād ?)</i>.</p>	<p>As of No. 1.</p> <p>Presented by Munshi Muhammad Shāh of Jorhat (Assam).</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Found in the Poona district (B. B. R. A. S.'s letter, dated the 25th August 1906).</p> <p>Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	118—	10	AR 179·2 ·86	Murshidabād	<p>الله حامی دین (ه)شا سایه فضل شاه عالم (که)س ۱۱۸— (Traces of زده رفت کشور)</p> <p><i>Ilah hami-i-din shā(h)</i> <i>saiyah-i-fazli Shāh 'Alam</i> <i>si(kka) 118—</i> Half moon below شاه عالم of شاه عالم</p>
8	118(4)	12	AR 178·2 ·87	Ditto	<p>Ditto but the word الله is cut away).</p>
9	...	13	AR 178·9 ·91	Arkat ...	<p>حامی دین (ه)شا سایه فضل شاه عالم با(د) سکه (د) بره(فت) کش(ور)</p> <p><i>Hami-i-din shā(h) saiyah-i-fazli Shāh 'Alam bā(d)</i> <i>sikka za(d) bar ha(ft)</i> <i>kish(war).</i></p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>مانوس مہمنت</p> <p>۱۰ سنہ جلوس ضرب مرشد آباد</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat saniah 10 julūs zarb Murshidābād.</i></p> <p>Ditto, but regnal year 12. Five-leaved flower of Murshida- bād on ضرب of ضرب</p> <p>Ditto, but regnal year 13 and mint name Arkat. Crescent over ج of جلوس and 9 four-dotted flowers scattered over the surface.</p>	<p>Found in the Betul district of the Central Pro- vinces; received in 1906 from A. S. B.</p> <p>Received in 1905 from A. S. B.</p> <p>Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Goālpāra.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
10	...	15	AR 173·8 ·82	Murshidábád	<p>حامی دین</p> <p>(د)ضل شاه عالم</p> <p>(cut).....</p> <p><i>Hámi-i-din (f)azl-i Sháh 'Alam.</i></p>
11	...	19	AR 178·4 ·91	Ditto ...	<p>(حامی (د)دین</p> <p>شاه</p> <p>(د)ضل شاه عالم باد</p> <p>سکه</p> <p>(زد بر هفت) کشور</p> <p><i>(Hám)i (d)in sháh (fa)zl Sháh 'Alam Bád sikka (zad bar haft) kishwar.</i></p>
12	...	30	AR 170·6 ·80	Roshannagar, Sagar.	<p>(سا)یه (نض)ل حامی دین</p> <p>(سکه)</p> <p>هفت کشور</p> <p>..... (Saiy)ah (faz)l hām-i-din si(kka) haft kishwar. Trisul in ي of حامی and a broad arrow in و of دین also part of a flag to the left of this word.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>میںے</p> <p>۱۵ سنہ جلوس</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>مرشد آباد</p> <p><i>Maimanat sanah 15 julūs zarb</i> <i>Murshidābād.</i></p> <p>Part of the Murshidābād flower is visible.</p> <p>ما(نوس)</p> <p>۱۹ سنہ جلوس(س)</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>مرشد آباد</p> <p><i>Mā{nūs} sanah 19 julū(s) zarb</i> <i>Murshidābād.</i></p> <p>Five-leaved flower of Murshid- ābād (full).</p> <p>میںے</p> <p>۳۰ سنہ جلوس</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>روشن نگر ساگر</p> <p><i>Maimanat sanah 30 julūs zarb</i> <i>Roshanagar Sāgar.</i></p>	<p>Received in 1905 from A. S. B.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Found in the Sau- gar district of the Central Pro- vinces (letter No. $\frac{1167}{7-2}$ dated $\frac{20-4}{1-6}$. 1908 from the Director of Agriculture, Cen- tral Provinces).</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	...	31	AR 170·3 ·77	Balanagar-garh.	<p>دین محمد شاه عالم سایه (ف) فضل حامی</p> <p><i>Din Muhammad Shāh 'Alam</i> —<i>saiyah-i fazl hāmi.</i> Trisul in ي of حامی</p>
14	...	34	AR 171·4 ·77	Roshanagar Sagar.	<p>محمد شاه عالم با (د) (سایه)</p> <p>(ف) فضل حامی دین (سکه)</p> <p>(زد) بر هفت کشور</p> <p><i>Muhammad Shāh 'Alam bād</i> (sa)iyah fazl hāmi-din sik(ka) (zad) bar haft kishwar. Trisul in ي of حامی and a flag on the left of دین</p>
15	...	35	AR 171·0 ·77	Balanagar-garh.	<p>(حامی دین (Traces of محمد (مد)</p> <p>شاه عالم trisul باد Star هفت سکه زد بر</p>

Reverse,	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Same as the last one, but regnal year 31 and mint name Bala-nagar garh. Star over ضرب of ضرب and an unrecognizable object, perhaps a fish, below on the right margin (cut away).</p> <p>مانوس مینت سنه جلوس ضرب روشن نگر ساگر</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat sanah 31 julūs zarb Roshanagar Sagar</i></p> <p>Ditto but regnal year 35, and mint name Bala-nagar garh.</p>	<p>Same as No. 12.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
16	1208	...	AR 172.3 ·78	Mulharnagar Indor.	(Traces of) شاه عالم <hr/> ۱۲۰۸ باد شاه غا (ز) ی سکه مبارک <i>Shāh 'Alam 1208 bādshāh ghāzi sikka mubarik—The blessed coin of the victo- rious Monarch Shāh 'Alam (II), 1208.</i>
17	1209	...	AR 173.2 ·81	Ditto ...	ع (out) <hr/> ۱۲۰۹ د شاه عا <hr/> سکه مبارک <i>'A(lām) (bā)dshāh ghā(z)i sikka mubarik.</i>
18	1210	...	AR 173.0 ·82	Ditto ...	شا عالم <hr/> ۱۲۱۰ د شاه غا <hr/> <i>Shāh 'Alam (bā)dshāh ghā (zi) 1210.</i>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>(ما)نوس ميمنت (س)ء جالوس (ض)ب (cut) (Mā)(nūs maīmanāt (San)ah julūs (zar)b. Sun-face in س of جالوس Sprig to left of it, and crescent with dot inside over ج of the same.</p> <p>Similar; and mint name Mul- harnagar (not very distinct).</p> <p>Similar; and traces of the mint name Mulharnagar; a segment on margin to the left having dots outside the inner line.</p>	<p>Found in the Beul district of the Central Provinces. Re- ceived in 1906 from A. S. B.</p> <p>Ditto ...</p> <p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Same type.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	H jra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
19	1211	...	AR 172.9 ·82	Mulharnagar	As No. 18, but date 1211; the word بادشاه in full, and غاز of غاز not stamped for want of space.
20	1212	...	AR 173.2 ·77	Ditto ...	..... 1212 شاه عالم (Traces of) سکه مبار
21	(121)2	39	AR 170.8 ·95	Ahmadnagar Far r u k h- ābād.	الله محمد شاه عالم (لم باد) شاهه زد زتايند حامی ديں (ن) ————— سکه صاحب قرا The inscription forms the couplet :— سکه صاحب قرا ني زد زتايند اله حامی دين محمد شاه عالم باد شاه The defender of the religion of Muhammad, Shāh 'Alam Bādshāh, through the aid of God, struck coins like those of the Sahib Qiran.

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
As No. 18 ...	Found in the Betul district of the Central Provinces. Received in 1906 from A. S. B.	Same type.
Similar ; but no margin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
<p>مانوس مینس ۳۹ سنه جاوس ضرب احمد نگر فرخ (آباد) <i>Mānūs māmanat sanah 39 julūs zarb Ahmadnagar Far- rukhabād. Struck at Ahmad- nagar.</i> Broad arrow over * of سنه</p>	Found in the Jabalpur district. Received from A. S. B. in 1907.	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
22	[1]217	39 (sic)	AR 17·08 1·0	Ahmadnagar Faru k h - abād.	As No. 21, but date 1217. The words ' <i>Ālam Bādshāh</i> are fully visible.
23	1219	39 (sic)	AR 171·5 ·93	Ditto ...	Same as No. 22 ...

SECTION II.—THE

HOSAIN

1	1068	...	Æ. Circular 159 5 ·76	Haidarabād	السلطان حسین ۱۰۶۸ الحسین	<i>As Sultān Husain 1068</i> (=1658A.D.) <i>al Husaini.</i>
2	1068	...	Æ 165·5 ·75	Ditto ...	Similar, but defaced	...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
Legend as No. 21 ...	Same as No. 21	B. M. S. No. 1181.
Inscription same as No. 22 ... Four commas forming a flower on * of سنہ	Found in the Kheri district. Presented by the Government of United Province; letter No. ⁶⁹⁴ _{XII-TT-42} dated the 14th April 1908.	As the years on the last two Coins do not coincide, it is possible that they were struck at Ahmad- nagar-Farrukha b á d under the auspices of the Hon'ble East India Company.

LOCAL RULERS OF HAIDARĀBĀD.

AL HUSAINI.

<p>(دار) السلطنت</p> <hr/> <p>حیدر آباد</p> <p>[Darul] sultanat (= Capital) Haidarabád.</p>	<p>Found in the Wun district and presented by the Government of the Central Pro- vinces (A. S. B.'s letter No. 2669, dated the 6th December 1906).</p>
Similar, but rubbed ...	Ditto.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Samvat	Regnal year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SECTION III.—EAST INDIA

1—2	[1793—1818].	19	^A 177·7, 177·6, 1·03, 1·03	Murshidabad	اله حامي دین محمد شاه سایه فضل شاه عالم باد سکه زد بر هفت کشور <i>Vide</i> transliteration and translation of No. 1 of Shah 'Alam II. Ditto
3	„	19	^A 178·2 1·03	Ditto ...	Ditto
4	[1793—1818]	19	^A 178·6 1·02	Murshidabad	Same as No. 3 ...
5	[1812—1832]	19	^A 164 1·02	Ditto ...	Ditto
6	„	19	^A 190 1·07	Ditto ...	Ditto
7	„	19	^A 188 1·02	Ditto ...	Ditto
8	„	19	^A 94·1 ·90	Ditto ...	Ditto

Reverse.	Provenances.	Reference and Remarks.
7	8	9

COMPANY.

<p>مانوس میلند ۱۹ سنه جاوس ضرب مرشد آباد</p>	Presented in 1905 by Munshi Muhammad Shah of Assam.	B. M. C. (E. I. C.) No. 37. Milling oblique.
Ditto, save that the mint marks are coarser, and the upper and right hand dots over ش are joined.	Received in 1905 from the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara.	Ditto.
Same as No. 3, but finer mint marks.	Found in the Faridpur district (A. S. B.'s letter No. 1653, dated the 24th January 1907).	Oblique milling.
Ditto ...	Received in 1905, from the Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara.	Straight milling.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, but larger and no meaning.
Ditto ...	Found in the Faridpur district (A. S. B.'s letter No. 1553, dated the 24th June 1907).	Straight milling.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	1215	26	AR 172.2 .80	Muhammad- ābāl Banā- ras.	<p>(الله) محمد شا (س) Arabesque حامی دین شا (س) (ف) ضل ۱۲۱۵ سایه کشور</p> <p>For transliteration, etc., <i>vide</i> the next coin.</p>
10	1222	26	AR 175.5 .90	Ditto ...	<p>الله محمد شاه Arabesque (حامی) دین شاه عالم (ف) ضل ۱۲۲۲ کشور سکه زد Arabesque</p> <p><i>Ilah Muhammad Shāh</i> <i>(ha)mi dīn Shāh 'A(lam)</i> <i>(Fa)zl 1222 kishwar sikkā-</i> <i>zād—Vide full couplet and</i> <i>translation in No. 1 under</i> <i>Shāh 'Alam II.</i></p>
11	1223	26	AR 172.5 .89	Ditto ...	Ditto, but date 1223 ...
12	1229	26	AR 171.3 .94	Ditto ...	<p>Arabesque. حامی دین (ف) ضل 1229 سکه کشور Arabesque.</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and Remarks.
7	8	9
<p>محمد ابا (د) میدنت ۲۶ (جلو) س سنہ مانوس (ضرب) (بنارس)</p> <p>For transliteration, etc., vide the next coin.</p> <p>محمد ابا میدنت ۲۶ (جلو) س سنہ مانوس (ضرب) (بنارس)</p> <p><i>Muhammadabād maima n a t (julū)s sanah 26 mānūs (zar)b (Banaras)</i>—Struck at Muhammadabād Banāras in the 26th year of the fortunate reign.</p> <p>Flag and star in س of جلوس fish above ب of ضرب and four-leafed flower on س of سنہ</p> <p>Ditto ditto.</p> <p>Ditto ; but a spray instead of a four-leafed flower on س of سنہ</p>	<p>Found in the Bara Banki district. Presented by the Government of the United Provinces.</p> <p>B. M. C. No. 60.</p> <p>Presented in 1906 by the Government of the United Provinces.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	1231	26	AR 171.3 .87	Muhammad- abād, Ba- nāras.	Arabesque. (ح)مى دين شاه (د)ض(ل) ۱۲۳۱ سکه کیشور Arabesque. (Ha) mi din Shāh (fa)z(l) 1231 <i>sikka kishwar.</i>
14	1232	26	AR 171.5 .87	Ditto ...	Ditto, but year 1232 ...
15	1229	17 — 49	AR 173.6 .87	Muhammad- abād Ba- nāras.	(حام)ى (د)بن محمد (د)ض(ل) (شا)ه عالم باد شاه <hr/> ۱۲۲۹ کیشور (Ham)i (d)in Muhammad (fa)z(l) (Sh)āh 'Alam Bād- shāh 1229, kishwar. Star on ب and large fish on باد شاه of س
16	...	45	AR 178.8 1.03	Farrukhābād	Same as No. 1 ...

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
As No. 12 ...	Received in 1905, from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsāgar.	
Ditto ...	Presented in 1906, by the Govern- ment of the United P r o - vinces.	
<p>محمد (باد)</p> <p>میلنت</p> <p>۱۷</p> <p>(جاو)س سنہ مانوس</p> <p>۴۹</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>بنارس</p> <p><i>Muhammaḍ (bād) maimanat 17</i> <i>(jāw) s sanah mānūs 49 zarb</i> <i>Banāras.</i></p>	<p>Found in the Jabalpur district and presented by the Administration of the Central Provinces (A. S. B.'s letter No. 291, dated the 26th January 1907).</p>	<p>Smaller, but larger letters and mint marks than B. M. C. No. 66.</p>
Same as on No. 1, but year 45 and mint town Farrukhābād.	Received in 1905, from the Deputy Commissioner, Gcālpāa.	Plain rim and no milling. B. M. C. No. 52.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
17	1204	45	AR 44.5 ·63	Farrukhabād	۱۲۰۴ شاه عالم سکه باد شاه 1204 <i>Shāh 'Alam sikka Bādschāh</i> . Five dots forming a flower on س of سکه
18	...	37	Æ 195.5 1.04	...	شاه عالم باد شاه جلوس ۳۷ سنه <i>Shāh 'Alam Bādschāh julūs 37 sanah.</i>
1	1294 (=1877 A. D.)	8	AR 170.6 ·85	Farkhunda Bu n y ā d Haidarabād.	اصف جاه نظام الملک م بهادر (ر) ۱۲۹۴ <i>Asaf Jah Nizam-al-mulk m Bahādur 1294.</i>

SECTION

HAIDERÁBAD

Asaf

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>۴۵ سنه ضرب فتح اباد</p> <p>45, <i>Sanah zarb Farrukhābād.</i> Five-leafed flower on ضرب of</p> <p>Inscription in Bengali, Persian and Nagri scripts :—<i>Yak pai sikha.</i></p>	<p>Received in 1905, from the Deputy Commissioner, Goālpāra.</p> <p>Received in 1905, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup.</p>	<p>Four-anna piece, B. M. C. No. 54.</p> <p>'This is Bengal one <i>pai</i> Sikka. Cf. page 112 of Mr. Thurston's "History of the Coinage of the territories of the East India Company in the Indian Peninsula," B. M. C. No. 171.</p>
<p>IV.</p> <p>STATE DAKHAN.</p> <p><i>Jah.</i></p> <p>ا جاوس مہمند (ما)نوس فرخندہ بنیاد (ضرب) حیدر اباد trace of</p> <p><i>Julus 8 maimanat (mā)nūs Farkhanda Bunyād (zar)b.</i></p>	<p>Received in 1906 from Mr. F. E. Jackson, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regna'.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

2	1302	(1) 8 or (7)	$\overline{\text{AR}}$ 170.9 ·90	As No.1 ...	Similar to No. 1, but year 1302.
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SECTION V.—BARODA

SAYAJI RAO

Sanskrit script and

1	1918 <i>Samvat</i>	...	$\overline{\text{AE}}$ 104.8 ·95	...	In a small dotted circle, a horse's hoof and fetlock, over which <i>Sirkar</i> , and below it a sword with point to right. Margin, <i>Sri Sayaji Rao ma Gaikwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur</i> .
2	1949 <i>Samvat</i>	...	$\overline{\text{AE}}$ 84.6 ·75	...	Ditto, but margin, within a dotted circle, contains— <i>Sri Gaikwar, Baroda</i> ; a flower on each side of the word <i>Baroda</i> .
3	1950 <i>Samvat</i>	...	$\overline{\text{AE}}$ 107 ·85	...	As on No. 1 above ...

SECTION VI.—UJJAIN

1	120— <i>Hijra</i>	30	$\overline{\text{AR}}$ 174.1 ·85	Dārul Faith (the gate of victory), Ujjain.	<p>شاه عالم شاه (د)ضل اله حامی د(ین) ۱۲۰— هفت</p> <p><i>Shāh 'Alam (bād)shāh (fa)z ilah hami d(in)120 haft—Vide complete couplet and translation under No. (2) of Shāh 'Ālam II.</i></p>
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Similar to No. 1, but regnal year [1]8 or 7 and <i>Haidarabad</i> is clear.</p> <p>STATE.</p> <p>GAIKWAR.</p> <p><i>Hindi language.</i></p> <p>In a dotted circle:— <i>Samvat</i> <i>Yak Paisa.</i> 1948 (=1891 A.D.). In outer circle a wreath of leaves.</p> <p><i>Samvat</i> <i>Yak Pai.</i> 1949 (=1892 A.D).</p> <p>As on No. 1 above, but year 1950 (=1893 A.D.).</p> <p>STATE</p>	<p>Same as No. 1.</p> <p>Received from the Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup, 1903.</p> <p>Presented in 1906 by Babu Iswar Chandra Sarma Biswas.</p>	
<p>مانوس میمنت ۳۰ سائہ جلوس ضرب (دار) فتح اجین</p> <p><i>Mānūs maimanat 30 sanah julūs</i> <i>zarb Dārul Fath Ujjain.</i> A sword or dagger to the left of جلوس</p>	<p>Found in the Betul district of the Central Provinces. Received in 1906 from A. S. B.</p>	<p>Page 183 of Rodgers' I.M.C., Part II.</p>

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hij.a.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	121(9)	4	AR 173.5 .80	Darul Fath Ujjain.	Same as No. 1, but the word کشور is visible in the last line and year 121—.
SECTION VII.—GAIKWAR					
1	...	23	AR 190.3 .78	...	..... ان ثانی one five-leafed flower over ن
2	1244 [= 1828 A.D.]	23	AR 170.8 .76	...	(ا) ل ... ۱۲۴۴
3	1953 Sam- vat.	...	Æ 124.2 .88	...	In two concentric circles:— in the first circle—trident and royal sceptre crossed and a cobra in a knot round them; in the second circle <i>Sri Madhava Rao, Ma Sind 'Ali jah Bahádur.</i>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
As on No. 1 above, but the regnal year 4.	Found in the Betul district of the Central Provinces. Received in 1906 from A. S. B.	
<p>STATE.</p> <p>(traces of) مانوس</p> <p>میمنت (in Nagri)</p> <p>سنه bow and arrow جلو ۲۳ س</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>(جا) ل (م) (?)</p> <p>Ditto ...</p>	<p>Found near Ehend, district Jalam, and presented by the Government of the United Provinces in 1908.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	
<p>In small dotted circle—</p> <p><i>Gwalior</i></p> <p><i>Pau anna</i></p> <p><i>Samvat</i></p> <p>In outer circle, wreath and 1953.</p>	<p>Presented in 1906 by Mr. A. G. Bell, Librarian, Public Library.</p>	

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	18— A.D.	13	AR 175.7 .85	Sawai Jaipur	<p>SECTION VIII.—</p> <p>وکتور (ریا) انگلستان سلطنت</p> <p>۱۸ سنہ بعد ملکہ معظیہ (ضر) ب سواء جلیور</p> <p><i>Victoria Inglistan Soltanat</i> <i>Sanah 18— baahad</i> <i>Malika Muazzima (zar) b</i> <i>Sawai Jaipur—Struck</i> at Sawai Jaipur during the reign of the mighty Queen Victoria of England.</p>
1	1222	51	AR 168.3 .75	...	<p>SECTION IX.—NATIVE</p> <p>.....</p> <p>اله (ف) ضل حاصی دین هفت زرد برکہ ۱۲۲۲</p> <p>Trisul in می</p>
2	...	...	AR 174.7 .77	...	<p>یاد شاه عا</p> <p>سکہ مبار</p>
3	...	10	AR 171.3 .77	...	<p>دلشاه عه</p> <p>.....</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

JAIPUR STATE.

<p>۱۳</p> <p>مہارا جہد (مراج)</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>جلوس مانور (س)</p> <p>13 <i>Mahārājāh D(hirā) mai-</i> <i>manat julūs mānū</i> (s).</p> <p>The Jaipur sprig over میمنت of ی</p>	<p>Presented in 1906 by Mr. F. E. Jackson, I.C.S., Deputy Commis- sioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.</p>
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STATES UNASSIGNED COINS.

<p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>۵۱</p> <p>سنہ جلوس</p> <p>Part of star سنہ سنہ above right</p> <p>ما (نور) س</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>سنہ جلوس</p> <p>(نور) ب</p> <p>Arkat lotus flower on ج of جلوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>جلوس ۱۰</p>	<p>Found near Bhend, district Jhelam, and presented by the Govern- ment of the United Provinces in 1908.</p> <p>Received in 1906 from the Deputy Commissioner, Sibsāgar.</p> <p>Received in 1906 from B. B. R. A. S.</p>	<p>This is probably a coin of either Ahmad or Muhammad Shah.</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Sam- vat.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SECTION X.—COINS OF

1	1841	1	AR 167.9 82	Amritsar ...	Commencing from the bottom the legend forms the couplet— دیگ تیغ فتمه در (نصرت) بید رنگ یافت از نانک گور گوبند (سنگه) <i>Dig tigh fatha wa (nasra)t be darang—iyaft az Nanak Guru Gobind (Singh)</i> meaning “abundance sword, victory and help without delay Guru Govind Singh obtained from Nanak.” (The word دیگ = cooking pot; it is equivalent to the English Vulgarism-to ‘keep the pot boiling’ which means Food sufficient for daily use)
2	1841	...	AR 169.5 80	Amritsar ...	As on No. 1 ...
3	1841	...	AR 169.8 82	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
4	1842	...	AR 168.7 85	Anandgarh	Ditto ...

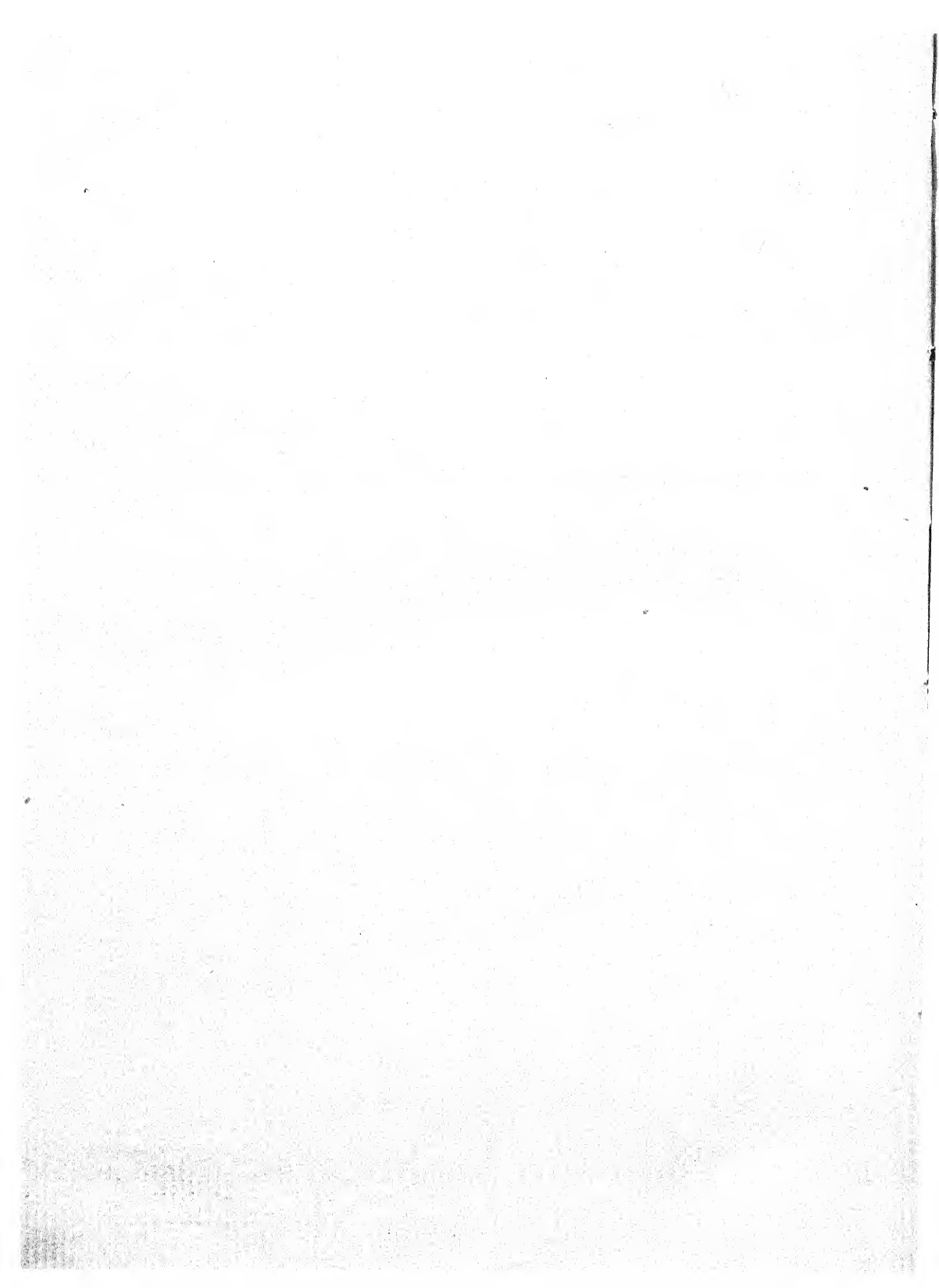
Reverse,	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

THE SIKHS.

<p>سري امرت سر ضرب ۱۸۴۱ سميت ميمنت مانوس جلوس احد</p> <p><i>Sri Amritsar zarb samvat 1841</i> <i>Maimanat Mānūs Julūs</i> <i>ahad</i>--Struck at <i>Sri</i> (an hono- rific prefix meaning fortunate) Amritsar in the first of the fortunate reign samvat 1841 (= 1784 A.D.) A <i>katar</i> or dagger on the letter س of مانوس Flower to left of احد</p> <p>سري امرت سر ضرب ۱۸۴۱ سميت ميمنت مانوس</p> <p><i>Sri Amritsar zarb samvat</i> <i>1841 maimanat mānūs.</i> A <i>katar</i> on س of مانوس</p> <p>Ditto, but the word <i>Julūs</i> is in addition.</p> <p>As on No. 2, but date 1842 Samvat (= 1785 A.D.); a four-leaved flower on the left of the date and a five-dotted flower in س of مانوس. Mint name Anandgarh at top. Instead of <i>katar</i>, a <i>gurz</i> or mace on س of</p>	<p>Found in the Gujranwala dis- trict, presented by the Govern- ment of the Punjab (A.S.B.'s letter No. 2681, dated the 7th December 1906).</p> <p>Same as No. 1.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	<p>About 1784 A.D. (1841 Samvat) the Sikhs were predomi- nant from the fron- tier of Oudh to the Indus. At this time Maha Singh, father of Ranjit Singh, began a career of victory, which ulti- mately made him actual chief of the Sikhs. The late Mr. C. J. Rodgers was in- clined to attribute this coin to the Sikh ascendancy rather than to Maha Singh himself (J. A. S. B., 1881, page 80).</p>
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Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight and size,	Mint.	Obverse.
	Sam-vat.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	1842	...	AR 169.2 ·87	Anandgarh	As on No. 1 ...
6	1885 actual year [18] 96 Sam- vat.	...	AR 1 714 ·89	Sri [Amrit- sar].	<p>شاه نانی (صا) حب</p> <p>۹۶ فتح تیغ گورگووند سنگه فضل (سکه زدگار هر دو عالم ساخت <i>Shāh Nanak (sa)hib fatih tigh Guru Govind Singh fazi</i>—The man of victory obtained by the sword of Guru Govind Singh and the grace of Shāh Nanak (struck this coin in each of the two worlds).</p>

Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9
<p>Duplicate save for somewhat different ornaments to left of date.</p> <p>سري [امرت سر]</p> <p>۱۸۸۵ ضرب</p> <p>بخت leaf | بخت اکال | میمنت</p> <p>جلوس</p> <p><i>Sri (Amritsar) zarb 1885 maimanat bakht akal takht julus.</i>—Struck at Amritsar; <i>Akal takht</i> may mean the throne of a timeless one, i.e., God. <i>Maimanat bakht</i> both words mean prosperity or good fortune. "This is Punjabi Persian, in which there is more jingle than either good grammar or clear meaning."—Rodgers.</p>	<p>Same as No 1.</p> <p>Found in the Amritsar district, presented by the Government of the Punjab (A. S. B.'s letter No. 83, dated the 8th January 1907).</p>	<p>This coin may be attributed to Ranjit Singh, whose name does not appear on any coin. This year 1885 as well as 1884 Samvat appears on all the Sikh coins of the next ten years and sometimes afterwards. "The origin of this retention of the years 1884 and 1885 has been explained to me thus:—There is a class of faqirs who say that, inasmuch as the number of breaths a man will take is numbered when he is born, the more slowly people breathe the longer will they live. I suppose the idea may have got into Ranjit Singh's mind that if he could manage to drag out one year to the extent of ten his life would be all the longer, the number of years being originally fixed." Rodgers' <i>op. cit.</i>, page 67-87.</p>



PART V.

RECENT AND MISCELLANEOUS COINS.

Serial No.	Year.		Metal, weight, and size.	Mint.	Obverse.
	Hijra.	Regnal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

SHAH ABDUL

1	1255	...	Æ Cir. 9·0 ·52	Qustuntunia (Constantinople).	In wreaths of leaves opened at the top—in Tughra, etc., عبدالمجيد خان below ۱۰ which سنه and above a bunch of flowers.
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COMPAGNIE

1	Æ 62·0 ·64	Pondicherry	<i>Fleur de lis</i> ...
2	Æ 62·7 ·60	Ditto ...	Ditto ...

BURMA—SO-CALLED

1	Æ 144·9 1·20	...	Rising sun in dotted border
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Reverse.	Provenance.	References and remarks.
7	8	9

MAJID KHAN.

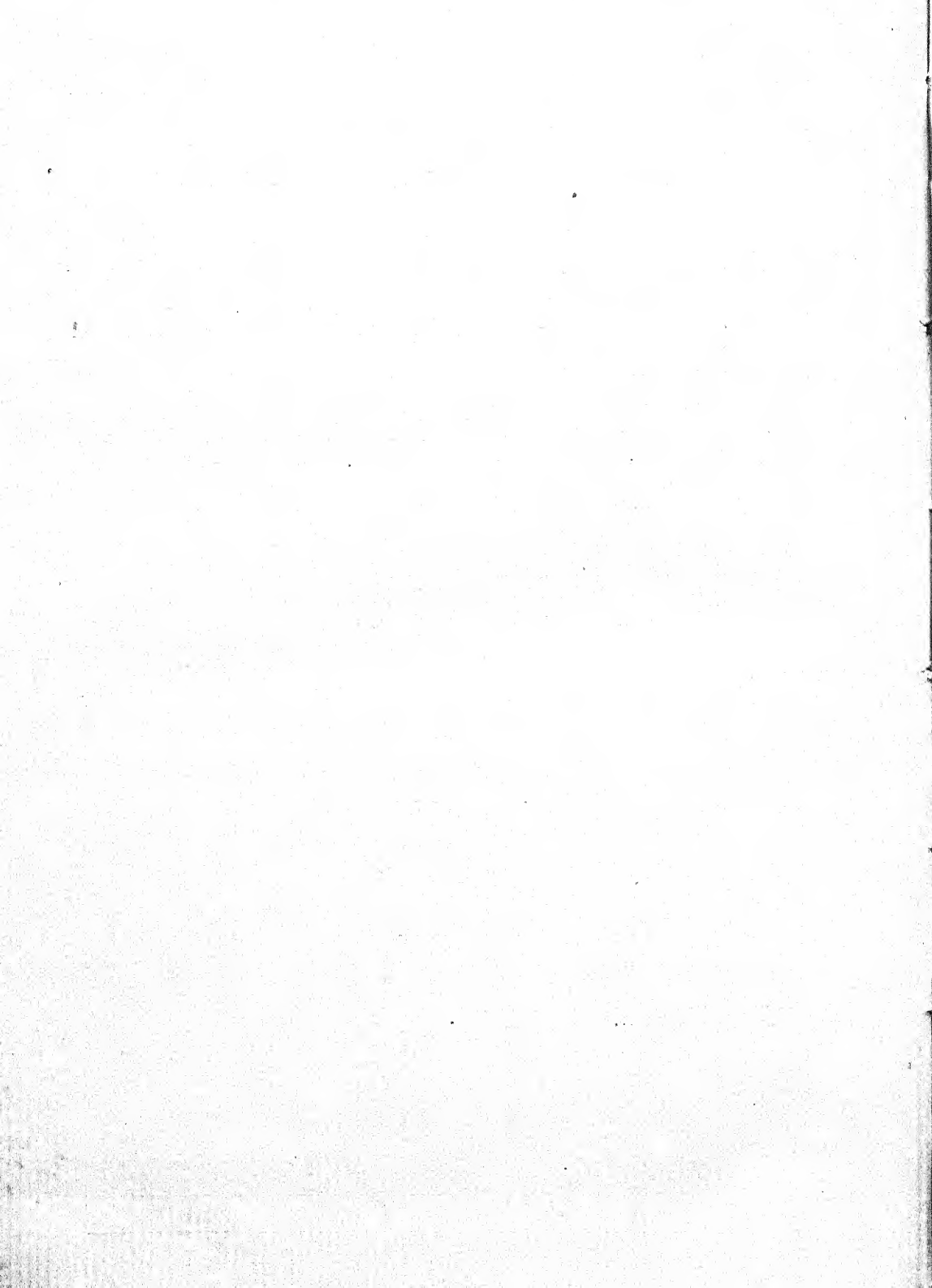
In wreath (same as on obverse) عز نصره ضرب في قسطنطينيه ١٢٥٥	Presented in 1906, by Mr. Smith.	C. F. Rodgers' I.M.C., Part IV, No. 10158, page 138.
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DESINDES.

Tamil legend in three lines, <i>Pudulchery</i> (— Pondicherry).	Found in the South Arcat district, village Kuntalur Kalla Kurchi Taluk. Received from the Superinten- dent, Govern- ment Museum, Madras (letter No. 549, dated the 4th Septem- ber 1907).	The coin is described and figured on page 278 of E. Zay's <i>His- toire Monetaire de- Colonies Francaises</i> , Paris, 1892.
Ditto, ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

SYMBOLICAL COIN.

Various symbols ...	Found in the Yamethen dis- trict, presented by the Govern- ment of Burma (A. S. B.'s letter No. 143, dated the 16th Decem- ber 1907).	Mr. Vincent Smith's I. M. C. No. 6, page 333.
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1. Rudra Simha—Half-rupee, undated.
Catalogue pages 146-147, No. 13.
2. Siva Simha and Phulesvari—Rupce, Saka 1642.
Catalogue pages 450-451, No. 5.
3. Siva Simha and Sarvesvari—Half-rupee, R. Y. 29=1742 A.D.)
Catalogue pages 156-157, No. 3.
4. Lakshmi Simha—Rupce, Saka 1692.
Catalogue pages 168-169, No. 2.
5. Gaurinatha Simha—Half-rupee, R. Y. 9=1789 A. D.
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6. Sarvananda Simha—Rupce, Saka 1716.
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7. Sarvananda Simha—Rupce, Saka 1717.
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- 8-10. Sarvananda Simha—Half-rupees, undated.
Catalogue pages 190-191, Nos. 5, 4, 3, respectively.
11. Brajanatha Simha—Half-rupee R. Y. 1?
Catalogue pages 194-195, No. 5.
12. Chandra Kanta—Rupce, Saka 1741.
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Catalogue pages 194-195, No. 2.

Plate III.—(Plate XXVII of the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal):—

1. Rudra Simha—Muhur, '77"; weight 174.1.

Obverse

*Srī Srī Mat
Svarga deva Ru
dra Simhasya S
āke, 1620.
("Simha" L)*

Reverse.

*Srī Srī Ha
ra Gauri pa
dambiya Madhu
karasya.*

2. Siva Simha and Pramathesvari—Quarter-rupee, '55"; weight 44.0.

*Srī Srī
ra Simha
Nripa.*

*Jāyā Srī
Pramathe
Svarasya (?) 4.*

3. Siva Simha—Rupee 9"; weight 174·6.

Obverse.

*Srī Srī ma
t Svargadeva Śi
va Simha Nripasya
Śāke 1654
18*

Reverse.

*Srī Srī Hara
Gaurī pōḍa
mbaja madhu
karasya.
"Simha" R.).*

4. Siva Simha and Ambika—Half-rupee, 67"; weight 86·9.

*Srī Śrī Śi
va Simha Na
resvara.*

*Udvalla
bha Śrī madambī
ka Devīnām.*

5. Siva Simha and Sarvesvari—Rupee, 98"; weight 168·3 (Ringed).

*Srī Śrī Śiva
Simha Nripa udva
Mubha Śrī Sarve
Śivar Devīnām.
31*

*Srī Śrī Hara
Gaurīpāda
Parāganānām
Śāke 1666.
("Simha" L.).*

6. Rajesvara—Quarter muhur, 53"; weight 45·7 (Ringed).

*Srī Srī Ra
jesvara Śi
mha Nripasya.*

*Sake
1678.*

7. Rajesvara—Quarter muhur, sq. 50"; weight 41·4 [Inscription identical with that of octagonal quarter muhur].

8. Rajesvara—Eighth muhur, 42"; weight 20·6.

*Srī Srī Ra
jesvara.*

*Simha
Nripasya.*

9. Rajesvara—Eighth muhur, sq; 34"; weight 21·5 [Inscription as on the octagonal eighth muhur, but trace of regnal year 4 or 7 at bottom of obverse].

10. Lakshmi Simha—Rupee of 1692; 85"; weight 174·6.

Obverse same as the
other rupees of 1692
(c f. Plate 11, Fig. 4)

*Srī Srī Ha
rihara parama
pada padma pa
rayanasya.*

"Devoted to the excellent lotus feet
of Harahara (Vishnu and Siva)"

11. Kamalesvara—Rupee; 9"; weight 174·4.

*Srī Srī Svarga
deva Sri Kamalesvara
Simha Narendrasya
Śāke 1720.
("Simha" L.)*

*Srī Srī Hara
Gaurī Charana Ka
mala Makaranda
Madhukarasya.*

Plate IV.

1. Lakshmi Narayana—Rupce of 1509 Saka.
Catalogue pages 200-201, No. 1.
2. Jaintia—Rupce of 1592 Saka.
Catalogue pages 212-213, No. 1.
3. Koch—A silver half-rupee.
Catalogue pages 202-203, No. 6.
4. Koch—A copper half-rupee.
Catalogue pages 206-207, No. 14.
5. Alauddin Husain Shāh—Rupce, 899 A. H. Fathābād (Faridpur).
Catalogue pages 134-131, No. 4.
6. Nasrat Shāh—Rupce, 925 A.H. Husainabad (probably Gaur).
Catalogue pages 136-137, No. 7.
7. Siva Simha and Pramathesvari—Sq. rupee in Persian Script, Saka 1651, R.Y. 15—Mint Garhgaon.
Catalogue pages 152-153, No. 4.
8. Rajesvara Simha—Rupes in Persian Script, Saka 1635.
Mint Rangpur.
Catalogue pages 164-165, No. 13.
9. Jahāngīr—Rupce; date R. y 4(?) Mint Jahangirnagar (Dacca).
Catalogue pages 258-259, No. 1.
10. Aurangzeb—Rupce; R.Y.—47, Mint Jahangirnagar (Dacca).
Catalogue pages 272-273, No. 29.

Plate V.

Coins from Provincial mints in the Indian Museum Cabinet.

1. Sasanka, King of Gour (Karra Suvarna—? Rangamati near Murshidabad).
Cir. No. 600 A. D.
I. M. C., Vol I, Plate XVI, No. 12.
2. Coin of Mughisuddin Yuzbak, rebel Governor of Bengal, 653A.H. Lakhnauti.
I. M. C., Vol II, Part II, page 146, No. 6.
3. Nasiruddin Mahmud I of Delhi, 655A.H., Lakhnauti (after Mughisuddin's death).
I. M. C., Vol II, Part I, page 32, No. 133.
4. Ilyas Shāh—Independent King of Bengal, 755A.H., Sonargaon.
I. M. C., Vol. II, Part II, page 151, No. 30.

5. Sikandar Ibn Ilyas Shāh, King of Bengal, 759A.H. Chawalistan
Ūrf Kamru.

I. M. C., Vol II, Part II, page 152, No 33.

6. Ghiyasuddin A'zam, King of Bengal, 799A.H., Firuzabād (Pandua).
7. Jalaluddin Mahmud, King of Bengal, son of Raja Garoesh,
834A.H., Chatgaun.

I. M. C., *ibid.*, page 163, No. 110.

8. Alauddin Husain Shāh, King of Bengal, 89(9)A.H., Fathābād
(Faridpur) [In this coin Alauddin describes himself as conqueror
of Kamrup, Kāmātā and Jājnagar (? Tippera) and Orissa].

I. M. C., *ibid.*, page 173, No. 175.

9. Muhammad Shāh Ghazi, Afghan King of Bengal, 962A.H., Arākān

I. M. C., *ibid.*, page 180, No. 229.

CONSONANTS.			VOWELS.			Forms of Syllables found on the Āhōm Coins in the British Museum Cabinet.		
No.	Character.	Sound.	No.	Character.	Sound.	Vowel No.	Character.	Sound.
I	m	kā	1	𑖀 (a)	(ā)	1	𑖀𑖀; 𑖀𑖀;	lāk; pāt;
II	n	khā	2	𑖁	ā		𑖁𑖀; 𑖁𑖀;	sūn; kāp;
III	𑖂, 𑖃	gā	3	𑖂	ā		𑖂𑖀; 𑖂𑖀.	kāt; chām.
IV	𑖄	ghā	4	𑖄	i (sometimes e as in "met").	2	𑖄𑖀; 𑖄𑖀.	tā; rā.
V	𑖅	ñā (ngā)				3	𑖅𑖀, 𑖅𑖀.	phā.
VI	𑖆	chā	5	𑖆	ī	4	𑖆𑖀, 𑖆𑖀.	pīn;
VII	𑖇	jā, ña	6	𑖇	u		𑖇𑖀; 𑖇𑖀	chiin; leiin;
VIII	𑖈	jhā	7	𑖈	ū		𑖈𑖀.	neñ.
IX	𑖉	ñā	8	𑖉𑖀 (b)	e (as in "met")	5	𑖉𑖀; 𑖉𑖀.	nī; iñi;
X	𑖊	tā	9	𑖊𑖀	ē		𑖊𑖀; 𑖊𑖀.	pī; sīñā.
XI	𑖋	thā	10	𑖋𑖀	o (as in "off")	6	𑖋𑖀; 𑖋𑖀;	huin; hum;
XII	𑖌	dā	11	𑖌𑖀	ō (as in "moon")		𑖌𑖀;	khun;
XIII	𑖍	dhā	12	𑖍𑖀	ü (c)		𑖍𑖀; 𑖍𑖀.	khut.
XIV	𑖎	nā	13	𑖎𑖀	ai	8	𑖎𑖀	rem.
XV	𑖏	pā	14	𑖏𑖀	ao	12	𑖏𑖀; 𑖏𑖀;	ūs; tū;
XVI	𑖐	phā	15	𑖐𑖀 (d)	ě-u		𑖐𑖀; 𑖐𑖀;	chū;
XVII	𑖑, 𑖒	bā, wā	16	𑖑𑖀 (e)	i-u		𑖑𑖀;	mūn;
XVIII	𑖓	bhā	17	𑖓𑖀	â (as in "all")		𑖓𑖀; 𑖓𑖀.	k(l)ēn; p(l)ek.
XIX	𑖔, 𑖕	mā, (final m).	18	𑖔𑖀	oi (as in "boil")	13	𑖔𑖀; 𑖔𑖀.	rai.
XX	𑖖	rā		[𑖖]	Sātkār, or mark of final consonant = Bengali hasanta and Sanskrit virāma. It is omitted in the coins of Pramatta and Rājesvara.]	14	𑖖𑖀; 𑖖𑖀.	chao; kao.
XXI	𑖗	lā				15	𑖗𑖀; 𑖗𑖀.	hē-u; kē-u.
XXII	𑖘	sā				17	𑖘𑖀; 𑖘𑖀;	dān; ph(x)ān.
XXIII	𑖙	hā					𑖙𑖀.	ñāt.
						18	𑖙𑖀	boi.

(a) "Is used like the *alif* of Hindōstānī, merely as a fulcrum for carrying the other vowels when they are initial" (Grierson). The inherent vowel sound in Āhōm being *ā*, vowels have only to be indicated when a consonant has a different vowel sound than *ā*. (b) In combination, the prefix of this vowel is omitted. (c) In combination, if the suffix be omitted, this vowel sometimes stands for *le* as in "lend". (d) Only found in open syllables. (e) In combination the suffix is dropped.

The consonant and vowel columns give the forms of the letters as found in the Āhōm *Burañjis*.

ĀHŌM MUHUR OF RĀJESVARA SĪMHA (SÜREMPHA).
(CABINET OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM—UNIQUE).

OBVERSE.

- (1) *Chao*, the God, *sū*, tiger,
(2) *rem*, border, *phā*, heaven,
pīn, became, (3) *khān*, King,
lāknī, year, (4) *Raisīnā*.

"The God, Süremphā (the tiger from the border of heaven), became King in the year Raisīnā" (43rd of the 20th *taosīnā*, or cycle of 60 years counting from 568 A.D. = 1751 A.D.).

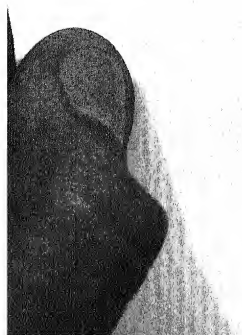


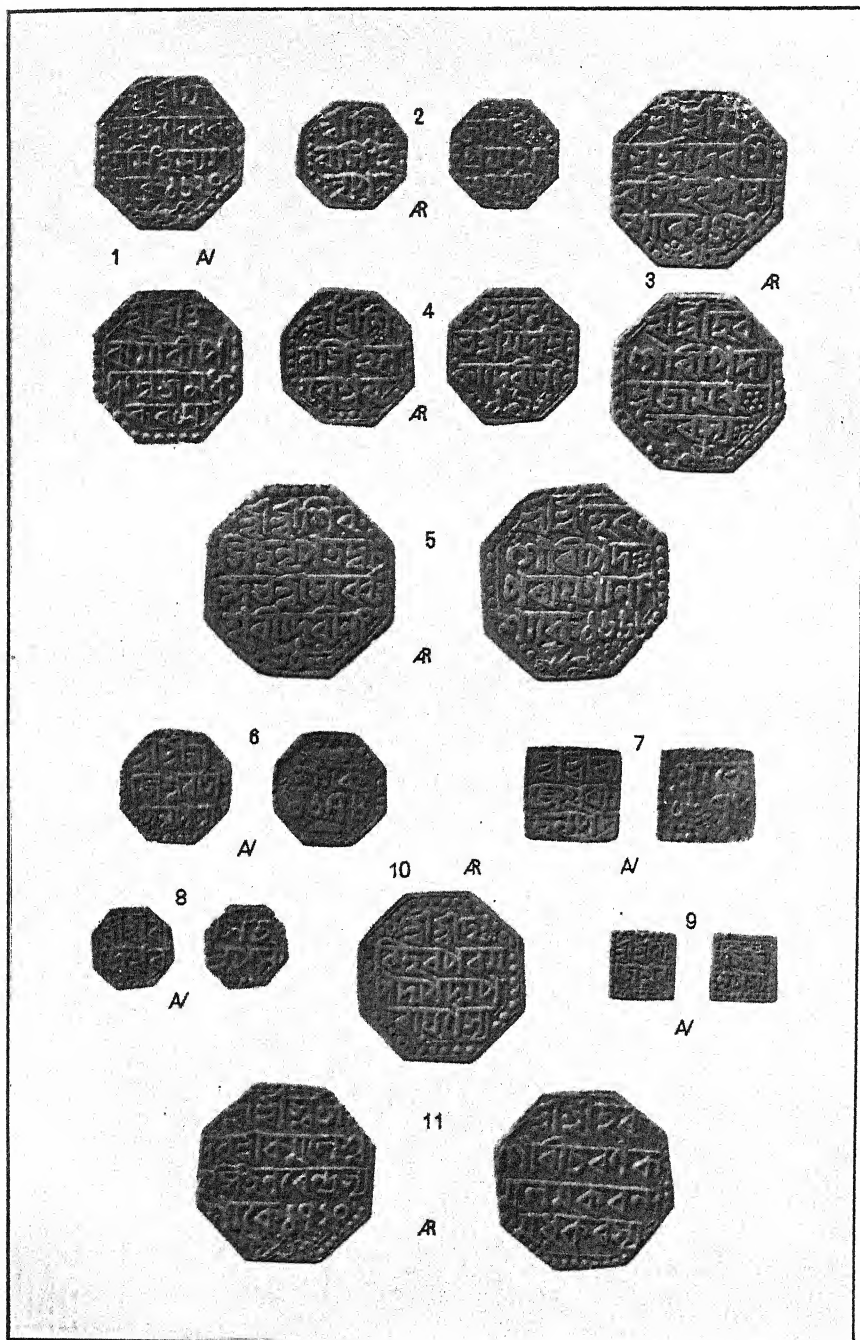
REVERSE.

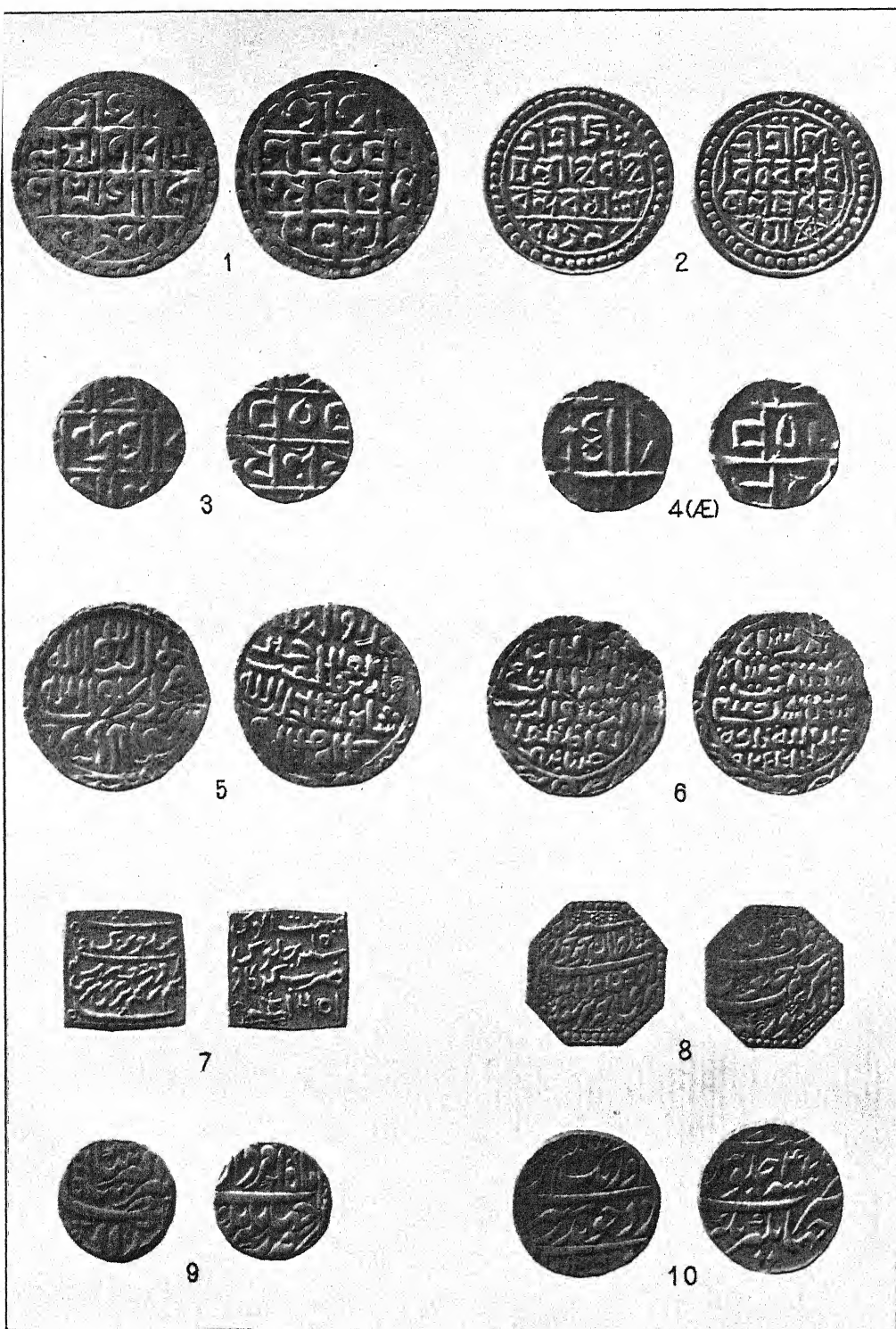
- (1) *Kao*, I, *boi*, prayer,
(2) *phā*, heaven, *Leñdān*
(3) *n*, *hē-u*, offer, *chā*, name.

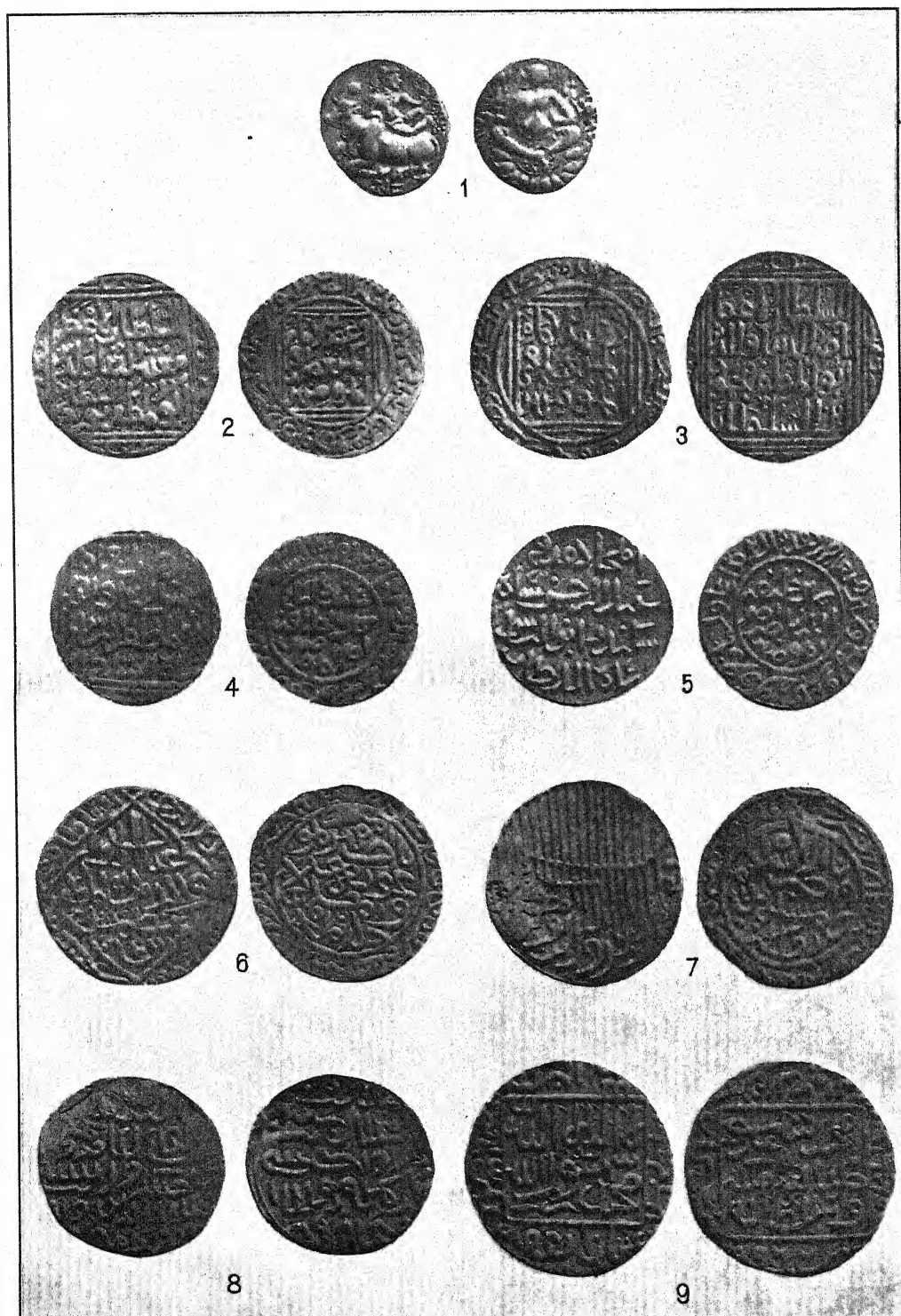
"I offer prayer in the name of the heavenly Leñdān" (i.e., Indra).











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Coins from Provincial Mints in the Indian Museum Cabinet.
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